

EC ministers try to salvage peace deal

Aid warning to Yugoslavia as deadline passes

By GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS AND DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE

THREE European Community foreign ministers, whose peace proposals fell apart almost as soon as they left Yugoslavia on Saturday, were last night preparing to fly back to salvage the plan.

The Dutch, Italian and Luxembourg ministers warned the Yugoslav government, however, that the EC would freeze its £700 million five-year aid programme unless there was a prompt ceasefire. The EC asked the Yugoslav leaders to confirm their commitment to the peace proposals by 5pm yesterday.

In a separate move, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, said last night that he would fly to Yugoslavia today to try to find a diplomatic solution to the internal conflict. "It is important that we try and use all our powers to end the military deployment in Yugoslavia," he said.

Jacques Poos, the Luxembourg foreign minister, wrote to Ante Markovic, the Yugoslav prime minister: "In the

absence of a ceasefire and the return to barracks, I will recommend in the next few hours that all community and member state aid to Yugoslavia be frozen immediately. I would be grateful if you would confirm your commitment publicly without delay." Similar letters were sent to the presidents of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia.

Mr Poos, who relinquished his role as president of the EC this morning, reminded the four leaders of the peace plan that they had agreed to implement during talks with the EC foreign ministers in Belgrade and Zagreb on Friday and Saturday. He asked the four men to "confirm their commitment" to the plan, and told them that they had "agreed to treat as a priority the immediate implementation of three measures".

It was not clear last night, however, whether any of the four leaders had responded to Mr Poos's request. The three areas of agreement were the acceptance of a ceasefire and the return of armed forces to barracks; a suspension of the declarations of independence for three months; and the restoration of constitutional order, with the appointment of a president and vice-president as quickly as possible.

The peace proposals ran into trouble, however, after a representative of Slovenia failed to attend a meeting in Belgrade to elect a new president and the republic rejected the federal military's conditions for a ceasefire.

Mr Markovic last night flew to Ljubljana, the Slovene capital, with Stane Brovet, his deputy defence minister, as fighting subsided across the breakaway republic.

Jelko Kacin, the Slovene minister of information, said: "In general it's peaceful. There have been some points, mainly along the borders, where there has been some scattered shooting, but in most cases these were just potshots." Earlier in the day, Slovenes had fled for cover as the six raid sirens sounded in the capital and Yugoslav planes flew menacingly low.

Mr Markovic's mission appeared to be a final attempt to persuade Milan Kucan, the Slovene president, to suspend the republic's declaration of independence. He was then

due to fly to Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, before returning to Belgrade for a meeting of his federal cabinet.

He arrived in Ljubljana just hours after the Slovene presidency and parliament rejected an ultimatum from the Yugoslav military. The 12-point ultimatum was accompanied by a televised speech by a senior Yugoslav officer accusing the Slovene leadership of waging war in a "dirty, cruel and deceitful way".

General Miroslav Negovanovic warned the breakaway republics that if they did not agree to the ultimatum, the army would order the highest degree of combat readiness throughout the country. The broadcast was, however, immediately dismissed by the federal government, which said that general's statement was issued without its consent.

The ultimatum founded on the demand that Slovenia's frontier with Italy, Hungary and Austria should resume the status it held before the republic's declaration of independence last Tuesday. Officials in Ljubljana said that the border was now theirs and it could never again be the frontier of the "former Yugoslavia".

As Mr Markovic concentrated his efforts in Slovenia last night, more problems were brewing in Belgrade, the Serbian and federal capital. Three Slovene members of the cabinet resigned, robbing the federal prime minister of his claim that all ethnic groups were represented in the government and opening it to the charge of bias. The Slovene and Croat cabinet ministers, who blamed Mr Markovic for the federal army's intervention in Slovenia, had threatened to resign on Friday.

Yugoslavia is now in total disarray with neither a functioning presidency, nor a head of state. The ceasefire that was ordered to begin on Friday was broken almost immediately after both sides accused the other of a breach of the accord and brutality. Without a commander in chief at the presidency, the army seems to have been acting on its own and has, at times, seemed close to getting out of control.

Fears grow, page 6



Crest of a wave: crowds giving Mexican-style support yesterday to play on centre court

Sunday brings out real fans

By JOHN GOODBRODY

SPORTS NEWS CORRESPONDENT

TENNIS followers swarmed to Wimbledon yesterday to witness the first play on the middle Sunday since the tournament began in 1877. "It was like the Last Night of the Proms," Christopher Goringe, the chief executive of the All-England Club, said as the centre court crowd performed the Mexican Wave and greeted the arrival of Jimmy Connors, twice singles champion, with a football-style chant. It was such a happy occasion that even the rain stayed away until 5.53pm.

Just 2,000 tickets were reserved yesterday for debutante holders, press and officials. The remaining 23,000 went on sale to the public at reduced prices on a first-come, first-served basis. By 9.45am, 11,000 people were queuing outside. But the forecast of rain and the lateness of the decision to put so many tickets on sale on the day dissuaded many people from travelling to Wimbledon. The gates were shut only at 4pm.

The presence of so many tennis supporters, however, failed to please everyone. The champagne bar reported poor sales. One barman said: "These are different punters from the usual crowds. They are too busy watching tennis all the time."

Reports, pages 35,36

Non-payers add £68 to poll tax

By DOUGLAS BROOM, EDUCATION REPORTER

PEOPLE who pay their poll tax are being "surcharged" up to £68 a head to cover shortfalls caused by those who refuse to pay.

Previously unpublished government figures show that 11 local authorities in England have added a supplement of £40 or more to poll tax bills to cover shortfalls caused by non-payment. The Labour-controlled London borough of Southwark has the highest, at £68 a head, although neighbouring Lambeth, which has yet to issue bills because of capping, is expected to set a surcharge of more than £70 a head, the highest in the country.

The surcharge appears under the heading "other adjustments" on new-style community charge bills introduced for the first time this year. Although separately itemised, the supplement forms part of the total poll tax bill and adults are legally obliged to pay it. However, council treasurers throughout England have reported a growing tendency for people to pay their poll tax bills net of the supplement.

The Association of District Councils said it was worried that people would protest at what they saw as the unfairness of having to pay extra to cover for those who refused to pay by deducting supplements from their bills. The All Britain Anti-Poll Tax Federation, which has called on people not to pay the commu-

Southwark (Lab)	£68
Warrington & Cheshire (Con)	46
Hounslow (Lab)	45
Camden (Lab)	44
Haringey (Lab)	44
Hammersmith & Fulham (Lab)	43
Brant (Con)	42
Brighton (Lab)	42
Greenwich (Lab)	42
Bristol (Lab)	40
Reading (Lab)	40
Lewisham (Lab)	38
Scarborough (Con)	37
Castle Morpeth	36
Northumberland (NOC)	36
Thamesdown, Wiltshire (Lab)	36
Liverpool (Lab)	34
Newham (Lab)	32
Tower Hamlets (SLD)	31
Blackburn (Lab)	30
Hastings (NOC)	30
Rugby (Con)	30

Source: Department of the Environment. All figures rounded to nearest £.

nity charge at all, said it had evidence that people who had previously paid the poll tax were now rebelling over the supplements. "People are saying that they cannot see why they should pay for others. It just demonstrates again the utter unfairness of the poll tax," a spokeswoman said.

Only the Corporation of the City of London has levied no extra charge for non-payment this year. The City has just 4,000 charge payers and one of the best collection records in the country.

The government figures, which have been placed in the House of Commons library by

Continued on page 20, col 7

Labour calls charter toothless

By RICHARD FORD

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE government's problems in producing a framework for its Citizens' Charter were revealed yesterday in leaked draft documents which suggest John Major's initiative might not be backed by legislation.

The documents, leaked by the Labour party, point out that consideration of laws to stiffen consumer protection in public utilities could open more wide-ranging discussion. In particular, the role and performance of the official utility regulators to handle complaints about the water, gas and electricity industries would come under parliamentary and public scrutiny.

Forming part of the government's discussion prior to this month's White Paper on the charter, the documents warn against investing greater powers in official regulators of the public utilities. No legislation would be needed. "Changes requiring legislation could open the way to wide-ranging debate on the role and performance of the regulators, including the price-cap system. Also, other government departments and the regulators might be unwilling to make changes so soon after the establishment of Ofwat (the electricity regulator) and Ofwat (the water regulator)," it said.

In the leaked documents, it is admitted that "despite the efforts of the regulators, there remains a considerable level of public concern over the standards of service of the utility companies, including the companies' handling of consumer complaints". The proposed charter, which is intended to lead to improved public services and provide the public with greater redress, is a key objective of Mr Major's attempt to project the Tories as the party in tune with the mood of the 1990s.

However, attempts to flesh out the idea have produced turmoil in Whitehall. Initial departmental proposals have been sent back by 10 Downing Street for lacking radical initiatives. There has been Treasury resistance to any plan that has financial implications, and a belief that much can be done by greater exhortation and legislation. Last night Labour claimed that the documents showed

Continued on page 20, col 3

All-out war on holiday share sharks

Consumer watchdogs are determined to wipe out the timeshare rogues, reports Paul Wilkinson

Trading standards officers across the country, engulfed by complaints about holiday timeshare operators, are to launch their first national assault on unscrupulous operators. They will also press the government for a swift change in the law to give people lured into timeshare agreements a cooling-off period.

The Consumers' Association estimates that at least half the adult population of Britain has now received a mailshot promising a luxury gift if they attend a timeshare promotion. All too often, these gifts turn out to be trashy.

At an unreported "council of war" in London last week, trading standards officers from local authorities as far apart as Scotland and the West Country agreed on measures to step up the pressure against firms using bogus award schemes. It was the first time the country's consumer watchdogs have met to tackle the problem on a national basis. Representatives from the government's Office of Fair Trading were also there.

Among the tactics agreed at last week's meeting was the use of two computer systems to correlate and distribute information about known timeshare operators.

Ted Forsyth, the chief trading standards officer for the London borough of Kingston, who set up the meeting, said: "It might well be that one small piece of information from Scotland is the final piece in the jigsaw that enables a prosecution to go ahead in Bristol." He said that one computer system would provide a database available to all trading standards officers. The other would provide a daily electronic bulletin, allowing TSOs to circulate fresh information immediately.

"The measures agreed last week give a chance for

Continued on page 2, col 3

TODAY IN THE TIMES

THEATRE

Jane Austen was no playwright, but her name is in lights. Audiences are more likely to see an adaptation than a new play. Why? Page 13

OPINION

Christopher Clapham, roads minister, hopes to lower the road toll. But Bernard Levin wonders whether liberty is being buckled up. Page 14

FEATURES

Beryl Smeeton was one half of a remarkable travelling partnership. Libby Purves reports on a peripatetic love affair. Page 12

INSIDE

BA fights back
British Airways is to spend £10 million to win back thousands of first and business class passengers now travelling economy class because of the recession. The measures are aimed at transatlantic routes, which earn £1.6 billion a year. Page 20

Liberal launch
Leading Soviet liberals met on Saturday to put the finishing touches to plans for the launch of a new grouping that could serve as an alternative political power base for President Gorbachev. Page 11

ICI defence
ICI is ruling out a sale of its pharmaceuticals business in a move likely to cause controversy in the City, which sees such a move as an obvious defence against a takeover bid for the chemical company by Hanson. Page 21

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De Savary pulls out of America's Cup challenge

BRITAIN'S challenge for the America's Cup race collapsed yesterday when Peter de Savary withdrew after work stopped on his 75-foot yacht for lack of money.

The bid was launched in 1987 when Blue Arrow backed Mr de Savary with an interest-free loan. Blue Arrow, renamed Manpower, agreed to support the bid temporarily, after his boat was barred from the 1989 event, but no other sponsor came forward. Mr de Savary will maintain his official challenge for a month, so that abacker can take it up.



Peter de Savary: work stopped on yacht

Full story, page 32

Bookies home and dry after a soggy June

By NICK NUTTALL

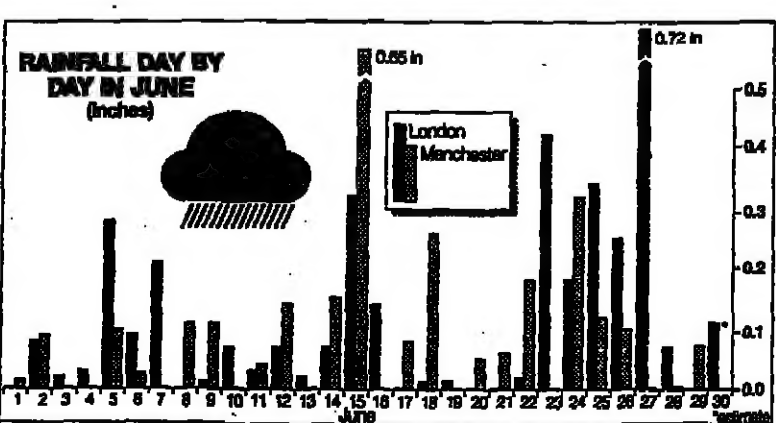
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

SOMEONE up there must love the bookies. On Friday they closed the books to face losses of £50,000 to people who had bet that every day of June would be wet or that every day of Wimbledon would be interrupted by the weather.

Today they were dancing on discarded betting slips. The skies over one crucial building, the old Air Ministry roof of the London Weather Centre, remained magically clear throughout Saturday.

Some might have noticed rain spots over parts of north London but rules is rules says William Hill, the firm that runs the weather wagers.

Unless the rain wagers at the London Weather Centre, checked hourly, record a speck the bookies are



in clover, and that is where they were yesterday smirking about the 50-1 odds they are offering on July being a 31-day washout. Graham Sharpe, spokesman for the firm, said: "We've been saved from a real soaking. A

totally dry day on Saturday - the first of the month in London meant that those punters who had bets on both at odds of 100-1 downwards just missed out on a big pay-out. Showers in London on Sunday mean that it

rained in the capital on 29 of the 30 days in the month."

The London Weather Centre said the rainfall figures for June would be available later today. Computer analysis indicates that 96 mm or nearly four inches of rain might have fallen over England and Wales over the 30 days.

This might edge the month up in the seedlings from the 51st wettest June predicted last week to a higher slot. It still means that June 1991 is well behind other years. In 1987, 1982, 1980, 105mm, 129mm and 126mm fell respectively.

June 1860 is the soggiest June since records began in 1727, with 1,860mm of rain. June 1991 was the dullest since 1929 with 125 hours of sun in London, beating the previous record of just 127.2 hours set in 1987.

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'You have to build a dream' ... but the reality is rather different, as a Times investigation shows

Timeshare promise that ends with a plastic prize

I BECAME a timeshare tele-cannasser for Globe Link Marketing after answering an advertisement in the *Surrey Comet*.

I was interviewed at their spartan offices opposite McDonald's, off New Malden high street, Surrey, where Michelle, telecannasser manager, greeted me heavily made up. She was a smooth talker and said she had become manager because she can get up to 30 "hooks" an hour. A hook is a punter who agrees to come to a presentation.

Nobody asked me my qualifications. What Michelle wanted to know was whether I was "bubbly and pushy" and if I would get on with "the team", ten people aged between 17 and 27 who were "young and gutsy".

Michelle said: "The company is involved in time shares. You may gasp, but it's all very above-board. I know the press produce all these shock-horror pieces, but you know what they're

The phone rings. The caller offers valuable prizes. Alice Thomson became a timeshare canvasser to find out how the job is done

like. We're a reputable firm helping people make their dreams come true."

Telecannassers cold-call potential customers and tell them they have "been awarded an amazing gift", such as a holiday for four in Europe. You never say "won". I was told firmly, because in fact only the basic accommodation is free. The customer has to pay for flights (through their agency), food and entertainment. "But we don't tell them that quite yet," Michelle said with a knowing look.

To claim their prize people have to go to Global's holiday showroom. They are given a date and then rung back the day before to make sure that they have not "gone

cold". They are told that they will have disappointed hundreds of others who could have been awarded the prize instead if they do not attend. Once in the showroom the sales team takes over and spends "about two hours" persuading them to buy. "You'd be surprised how successful we are," Michelle said. "Our salesmen are amazing: give them almost any customer for a couple of hours, and they'll have sold them a timeshare. The English are just too embarrassed to say 'no'."

The company sells three kind of timeshares: white, blue and red. The first is basic, starting at £3,000, and not very nice really," said Michelle. The next is

only a little less expensive than the de-luxe, which is the one the firm pushes.

"You have to build up a dream. Tell them about the swimming pools, the Jacuzzi, the tennis courts, the five-star service and the disco waiters," she said. When I asked whether they would actually get all this, she said that most of them had at least one.

The selling is based on energetic hype. Michelle told me that team members chant songs and "dance together" regularly to psyche themselves up before the canvassing sessions begin. Music by the pop singer M C Hammer, especially his song "We've got the power", is often used.

The canvasser has to hook at least four people an hour, otherwise he or she is out. Michelle told us that if someone goes to a show "we get £1 commission, if they buy a timeshare we get £5". Every few days there are bonus incentives, such as £30 to the person who has hooked most people in an hour. The hourly wage is £4.50, but the canvasser who has not hooked enough people is not paid. I was told to keep people on the line, never to put the phone down and to be aggressive without being cut-throat.

The following Monday I was one of four trainees ushered in to meet Rob Bradon, who was described to us as the "wizard" marketing manager from the Birmingham headquarters, who could "sell a timeshare to your dead granny". He had come to impart what the sales staff called his "pearls of wisdom" and train us in the fine art of tele-sales.

Rob was wearing a neatly pressed suit. His shoes were sparkling, his hair was gelled and his smile was straight from a toothpaste commercial. "What we need to produce is carbon copies of me," said Rob.

He advocated "holiday ownership" with a gusto that left me thinking I might be interested myself.

Once we could feel pride in our new company, he smoothly slipped into the sales pitch. "We've got to entice these people here by greed, and that is your job. It doesn't matter what you give them, if it's free you'll hook them. People don't know



Under cover: Alice Thomson outside the offices of Globe Link Marketing

quality if it jumps up and smacks them in the face." That's right, Rob, we replied snuggly. The training was already getting to us.

"What you have to remember is how stupid these people are. You know we ran a competition asking people some simple questions to make it seem more official. We asked them the capital of Italy and the currency in Spain and you know, people were so stupid they couldn't get it, so we had to stop it."

By now our confidence was soaring. We had the product and the audience. But Rob wanted us to become salesmen, not just telesales nobodies. "You've got to give yourself an ego boost."

We were each equipped with a list of "suitable calls", a script and a minder. Do the whole list and don't put the phone down, Rob told us.

My list of 30 people seemed endless. The script may seem familiar to anyone living in Sydenham whose surname begins with S. "Hello, can I speak to Mrs

Smith please? Oh hello, Mrs Smith, it's the Holiday Exhibition Centre calling from Birmingham. Have you heard of us? No? Oh, well you have now (laugh).

"You may have read recently that our company is running a national promotion and we are giving away £100,000 worth of gifts and your household has been randomly selected to be one of the winners."

But firstly let me just check for security reasons you are Mrs Smith of 2 Sydenham

Street (this is to make them feel more secure). You are married, and what profession are you and your partner in? Good, that's right. (We have to check that earning power. No use offering gifts to the unemployed.)

Well here is the good news: you've been awarded a fabulous microwave vegetable steamer and pasta cooker. Now all you and your partner have to do is come along to our show and be presented with it. We have a show on this Thursday at 2.00 or 6.30. Which would suit you best?

If you manage to get through the whole script without interruption they are hooked. Normally you have just got into the "Congratulations" when there is a hiss followed by "You're one of those timeshare people, aren't you?" — or variations.

My minder guided me through and taught me the tricks of the trade. Never waste the company's money counselling people because their husbands have copped it. I was told after one woman told me her husband had died last week. Anyway, they might be lying. If any one sounds over 65, just slam the phone down, she said. When I protested that it might frighten the old ladies of Sydenham I was told it was a business, not a charity.

If anyone asked what the BEC was, we were told to say it dealt in all sort of holidays and sports. Another wheeze was to say the centre was opening on Thursday and they were invited to the grand opening.

After a couple of hours and only four innocents hooked, my morale was beginning to flag and I could hardly pick up the phone any more. "All I want is a hip replacement," one woman told me. "I've already been conned into a timeshare and it's a nightmare," another said.

But the blow really came when we discovered what we were giving away: a plastic container that looked like the inside of a salad spinner. It was a slight come-down from a holiday for four or a microwave oven. It's a vegetable steamer and pasta cooker all in one, said Michelle, looking embarrassed. I would have preferred a tooth mug, a trainee said.

Continued tomorrow

Customers trapped by their own greed

By PAUL WILKINSON

GREED is the incentive that keeps people coming to timeshare promotions, says one of the men who try to keep tabs on the sales-people's more outrageous activities. "One cannot protect people against themselves," said Roger Wood, director of trading standards for Avon county council.

"We can warn them as much as we like about the high-pressure salesmanship and the risks of buying something on the spot without seeing it, but when they think they can get something for nothing, fools rush in."

Godfrey Knight, of Barry, south Wales, who sold holiday ownership in Cardiff, said: "Timeshare salesmen are trained to have no scruples about the people they deal with, to treat them as greedy bastards who only come in after something for nothing."

A salesman from another firm, Ian Watson from Bed-

ford, recalls the disappointment on the faces of the public — or "ups", as the trade calls them — when they saw the 'hi-fi' for which they had sat through four hours of verbal battering. "It was a load of rubbish you could have bought on the market for £20."

Adam Steele of Belleshill, Lanarkshire, worked for a Glasgow firm selling properties in La Orquida and Playa de Flores, near Torremolinos, in Spain. He quit when the sales methods became too much for him. Commissions on sales of £67,000 are still unpaid.

"I got out because I was disillusioned by the hard sell. People were being ripped off unnecessarily. There is enough money in the timeshare business without getting greedy and asking inflated prices."

The clients were told the presentation would last two and a half hours, but it frequently took five.

War on holiday sharks

Continued from page one officers who have taken these people on through the Trades Descriptions Act and the Consumer Credit and Consumer Protection Acts to pass on their experiences."

Tough action on timeshare was recommended 12 months ago by Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, but the government has so far failed to take appropriate steps. The TSOs agreed that a change in the law is vital but until it comes they must examine ways of using current consumer protection law.

Roger Wood, Director of Avon Council's trading standards department said: "We hope last week's war council will strengthen our chances of getting some of these people into court, but we feel that without a cooling-off period we are fighting with one arm tied behind our backs."

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Pundits baffled by polls showing Labour waning

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE latest opinion polls indicating that Labour's big lead over the Conservatives is rapidly vanishing have left politicians and psephologists baffled.

One survey published eight days ago giving the Tories a one point lead could be dismissed by opposition politicians and pundits as a rogue poll but the findings of two more surveys suggest that public opinion is shifting.

With the country deep in recession, voters' gloomy

about the economic outlook and the Tories publicly divided over Europe, ministers can scarcely believe that Labour has a lead of only two percentage points.

The professionals who make a living out of analysing the polling data are mystified by the vagaries of public opinion displayed in the latest polls.

Ivor Crewe, professor of government at the University of Essex, said: "It would be rather strange, statistically, to get three rogue polls. The government seems to be closing the gap." There was no reason why the visible Tory split on Europe should have helped them and the polls had been conducted before it was known that Margaret Thatcher was to leave the Commons at the next general election.

Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, dismissed the significance of the two latest opinion polls. Academics and Conservative politicians said, however, that given the political and economic difficulties of the government, the Opposition should be alarmed that its lead was falling.

Professor Crewe said: "If Labour were eight to ten points ahead, which is more or less what was expected, it would be reasonable for Labour politicians, without being complacent, to say 'we really have a chance of winning'. To be under 5 per cent ahead is very disappointing, given the political circumstances."

In a Mori survey in *The Sunday Times*, which apparently confirms the shift in public opinion, Labour is two points ahead of the Tories compared to six points a month ago. Labour is down 2 per cent to 41 per cent, the Conservatives up 2 per cent to 39 per cent, the Liberal Democrats down 1 per cent at 15 per cent, the Greens on 1 per cent and others 4 per cent.

The entire swing favouring the Tories has come from the middle class, mainly women and mainly those paying mortgages.

Eight days ago, a Mori poll in *The Sunday Express* started the political world by giving the Conservatives a one point lead.

Women on way to top, Major says

WOMEN who want to join the cabinet will have to "elbow their way in on sheer merit", John Major says in an interview today.

Speaking in *Woman* magazine, he says that although there are no women in the cabinet at present, there are many who are poised for a top government job. He says that

women are beginning to elbow their way to the front in many areas and adds that his political adviser and the head of his policy unit are women. The prime minister says that he has retained close links with Margaret Thatcher. "We've always had a very good relationship and we still have." On unemployment, Mr

Labour to attack Mahmood

Labour is to launch an all-out attack on Lesley Mahmood and the record of Militant in Liverpool during the final days of campaigning in the Walton by-election.

The party's strategists have issued an election leaflet which names Miss Mahmood as a member of Militant and includes an indictment of Militant's record when in control of the city council.

The ferocity of the criticism in the leaflet indicates that the Labour leadership is determined to crush Militant in the city and end, once and for all, any confusion which might exist among voters between Miss Mahmood, the Broad Left candidate, and Peter Kilfoyle, the Labour candidate, who is expected to inherit the Walton seat left vacant by the death of Eric Heffer, a long-time member of the national executive.

Party workers believe that Mr Kilfoyle will win Thursday's by-election comfortably.

Murder claim

The Irish National Liberation Army said yesterday that it had killed Gerard Anthony Burns, who was found dead in west Belfast with his hands tied behind his back. The group claimed he had passed information to the RUC. Earlier, Cecil McKnight, aged 32, a father of two, was shot dead by the IRA as he sat with two RUC officers in his home in the Protestant Waterside district of Londonderry.

Journalist home

William Keeling, a correspondent of the *Financial Times*, returned home from Nigeria yesterday after being deported. Mr Keeling, aged 27, was escorted from his flat in Lagos by eight state security officers on Saturday after being given ten minutes to pack. The deportation follows an article written by him on Nigeria's alleged use of windfall oil cash earned during the Gulf war.

Keeling's Times column, "Nigeria: The Oil Curse", was published on June 20. It claimed that Nigeria was using windfall oil cash to buy arms from the West. It also claimed that the Nigerian government was using the cash to buy arms from the West. It also claimed that the Nigerian government was using the cash to buy arms from the West.

Waste tip plan puts drinking water for 2m at risk, MP says

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN's biggest waste disposal company wants to site a 1.75 million-ton waste tip, which will produce poisonous leachate liquid, on the banks of a river supplying drinking water to two million people.

The plan by Shanks and McEwan to create the tip on the Dee in north Wales was described as insane by Martyn Jones, the local MP, and crazy by Michael Griffith, chairman of the Countryside Council for Wales, the government's advisory body.

However, no objections have been raised by Mr Griffith's opposite number in England, Lord Cranbrook, the environmentalist peer who is chairman of English Nature, the successor body to the Nature Conservancy Council, and who also chairs Shanks and McEwan's environmental advisory board. The scheme has encountered widespread opposition and has been rejected by Clwyd county council, but it is being pursued by the company to a public enquiry beginning tomorrow in the border town of Chirk.

Lord Cranbrook and his board have seen the risk assessment for the tip at nearby Pen-y-Bont, but have not objected to the idea of creating a toxic site next to a major water resource. "Surely that is up to the planning system and the public enquiry system," he said.

His view is not shared by Mr Jones, Labour MP for Clwyd South West, who said: "If anyone ought to have

advised the company against this insane idea, it is Lord Cranbrook, and that he has not done so, I find astonishing, to say the least." Andrew Lees, campaigns director for Friends of the Earth, said: "The wilful location of a toxic site next to a major source of drinking water shows a disregard for common sense which beggars belief." Mr Griffith said: "I was staggered when I heard of it. The case against it is overwhelming."

At tomorrow's enquiry, Shanks and McEwan's plan will be opposed by 11 local authorities, four water companies, eight angling associations, at least six environmental or countryside pressure groups and more than 1,000 individuals, including local doctors.

The company says it will make the risk of leachate polluting the water "so minute as to be insignificant". The company says it will regularly pump out the leachate and take it for treatment elsewhere. The plans have drawn fierce criticism from one of Britain's most respected environmental consultancies, Aspinwall's, which is advising Clwyd. In a confidential report, seen by *The Times*, Aspinwall's alleges that Pen-y-Bont is not a natural containment site, and that there are eight possible migration routes for leachate from the tip into the river.



If the company succeeds it will annually tip up to 375,000 tons of waste into Pen-y-Bont, an old claypit in a loop of the Dee, which as it rots will produce toxic effluent, known as leachate. The tip is surrounded on three sides by the river, and at its nearest point is less than 50 yards from the water's edge. Downstream of it, four companies, North West Water, Welsh Water, the Chester Water Company and the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company draw drinking water for two million people in north Wales, Cheshire and Merseyside. All say they fear the threat of pollution. Stuart Howarth, managing director of the Wrexham company, which takes nine million gallons of water a day from the Dee for its 150,000 consumers, said the tip plan was "totally scandalous".

Shanks and McEwan says that the engineering of the tip will make the risk of leachate polluting the water "so minute as to be insignificant". The company says it will regularly pump out the leachate and take it for treatment elsewhere.

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Prayers for peace: a candle is lit for peace in Yugoslavia at the Serbian Orthodox church at Bourville, Birmingham, yesterday. Serbian turmoil, page 8

Dr Finlay still the model for GPs' dress

By THOMSON PRENTICE MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE tweed suits and sturdy brogues that Dr Finlay and Dr Cameron wore in their Tannochbrae practice almost 70 years ago still represent the ideal image of a family doctor, at least to Scottish patients.

A survey of 475 patients in Edinburgh and West Lothian, shows that most prefer their GP to be clad as conservatively now as in the days of *Dr Finlay's Casebook*, which was set in a fictional Scottish town in the 1920s. It was also a popular television serial broadcast between 1959 and 1965.

The survey, by Brian McKinstry, a GP in Blackburn, West Lothian, is published today in *The British Journal of General Practice*. Patients were asked to look at photographs of doctors dressed in various degrees of formality and to rank them in order of preference.

The results suggest that a male GP can camouflage an imperfect bedside manner with a smart dark suit, white shirt and neatly knotted tie. A tweed jacket is acceptable, but patients will not take kindly to him in open collar, short sleeves or - what would Janet have said - jeans.

A female doctor is most likely to impress if she wears a white coat over a sweater, blouse and skirt. But 60 per cent of her patients would object if she wore lots of jewellery, or trousers.

The sight of a white coat is not universally respected. Patients in higher social classes appreciate it, especially on the female form, but those in lower-income groups seem wary of it. Two-thirds of those in the survey said the way their doctor dressed was important, and four out of ten said they would have more confidence in the ability of a well-turned out GP.

Bentley's success mocks recession

By KEVIN EASON MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

WHILE thousands of cars remain unsold in showrooms around Britain, Rolls-Royce has pressed ahead with making its most expensive car, the £160,000 Bentley Continental - and the gamble has paid off.

Customers have already snapped up the first two years' production, placing deposits of £20,000 on each of the 600 Continentals well ahead of the first car being made in November. The deposits alone have raised more than £12 million.

Rolls-Royce said last night: "If we were choosing a time to launch, it would have been difficult to pick a more turbulent period for motor sales, not just in Britain but in every major market."

The Bentley is being developed at the Rolls factory at Crewe, Cheshire, as sales in Britain this year could be the worst since 1981 with early projections for June showing a decline of more than 30 per cent. Rolls' sales have fallen from nearly 600 in the first five months of 1990 to just 296 during the same period this year.

Sales in America, the company's other main market, have also been badly affected by the Gulf war and a new luxury tax. Rolls-Royce is among a number of European car companies offering to refund the cost of the tax, which adds 10 per cent to the price of cars over a \$30,000 (£18,536) luxury threshold. Rolls-Royce is prepared to refund \$19,000 (£11,739) on the price of a Corniche to an American buyer.

Although the Continental is proving a success, Rolls-Royce has shed 700 jobs from its Crewe workforce this year and a further 500 from its Mulliner Park Ward coachbuilding subsidiary in London.

Reforms to speed pace of civil justice

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

SWEPTING changes aimed at making it simpler, quicker and cheaper for people to pursue claims in the civil courts and to promote earlier settlements come into force today.

Thousands of cases such as personal injury claims that are now dealt with in the High Court will go to the county court, and many of the small simple claims now handled in the county court will be heard in the small claims court.

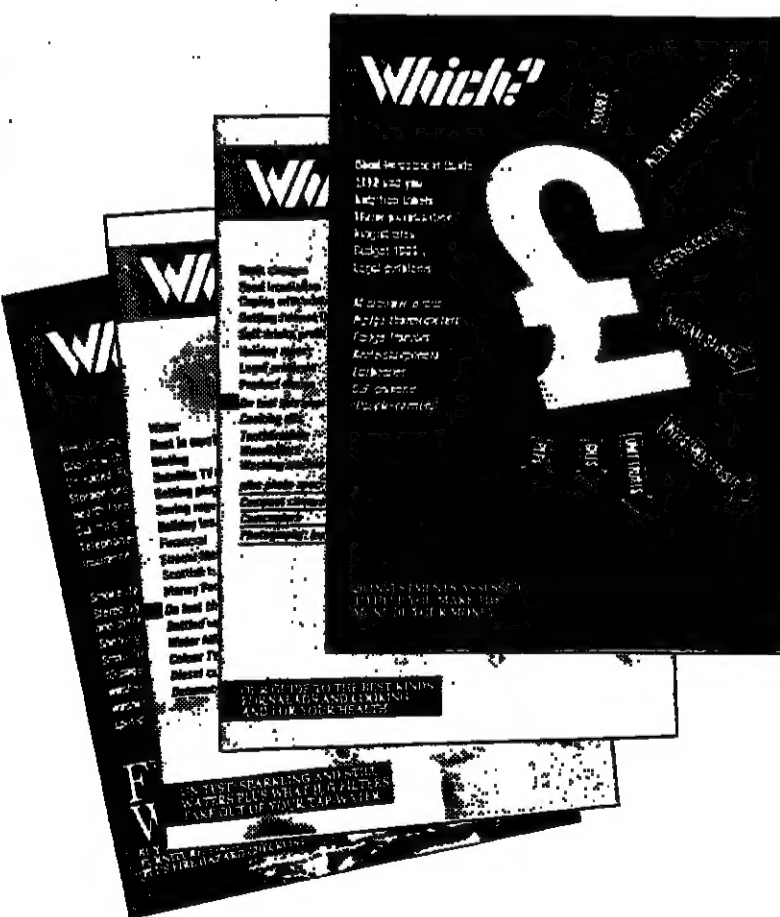
The limit of the small claims court is doubled to £1,000, allowing more disputes to be heard in that forum, while the limit on the jurisdiction of the county court is abolished, enabling claims of up to any amount to be started there. The idea is to match disputes more appropriately to the level of court and judge. Most claims will start in the county court but where a case is particularly complex it will be referred up to the High Court. Some lawyers doubt

whether the county courts are adequately funded to cope with the big rise in work. David McIntosh, senior partner with the law firm Davies Arnold Cooper, which has produced a guide to the reforms for insurers, said: "The civil justice system remains chronically under-funded and crippled by out-dated management systems."

Under the reforms, claims involving sums of up to £25,000 will generally be heard in the county court, sums above £50,000 in the High Court and those that fall in the band between will be allocated to one court or the other according to substance, importance and complexity. All personal injury claims where the amount involved is less than £50,000 will start in the county court and be heard by circuit judges.

The reforms include a package of procedural changes to speed the court process once a summons has been issued.

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Which?

Dark Age skeleton probably belonged to murder victim

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

THE subject of the Dark Age burial found on the Thames foreshore in May is a woman, forensic studies have shown, and she was probably murdered.

The woman was aged between 28 and 35, and was at most 5ft 3in but powerfully built. Her death seems to have been a violent one, according to Dr Sue MacLaughlin, of Guy's hospital, who carried out the autopsy on the remains. A hole in the left side of the skull that was initially interpreted as a trepanation, a primitive surgical procedure involving removal of an area of bone, seems to have been made by a sharp weapon with a wedge-shaped blade.

The hole some 2in across in the left temple has a straight slot at one side, possibly made by a blade only a few millimetres thick. On the opposite side the bone has splintered, leaving the inner layer partly in place, and Dr MacLaughlin describes that as being the result of a depressed fracture. The smooth curved margin of much of the aperture is seen in textbook illustrations of such fractures, she said.

There are no signs of healing at the edges of the hole, and the blow was most likely the cause of death. The woman's fists were clenched, perhaps in pain, the archaeologists report. The skeleton, sandwiched between large sheets of bark, was found by Museum of London archaeologists on what had been the river bank in Saxon times. The post-

mortem examination has shown that no soft tissues survive, contrary to the archaeologists' hopes; thus no stomach contents are available to determine diet, although the remains are being sampled for parasites.

The woman had dental cavities and abscesses in the upper and lower jaws and had lost some teeth to decay. Those remaining were worn, suggesting a rough diet. A dental condition called linear enamel hypoplasia suggests a systemic upset as a child, perhaps due to protein withdrawal after weaning.

The archaeologists are still mystified at the good condition of the skeleton: even the smallest finger bones are present, and if the corpse

was staked out on the foreshore, as they believe, it is surprising that it was not attacked by dogs and other scavengers.

■ A cross-party group of London MPs believes it has persuaded the Museum of London to reverse plans to dismantle its archaeological service (Simon Tait writes). In May, the museum said that the units, which discovered the Roman Huggin Hill baths, the Saxon city of Lundenwic and the Elizabethan Rose and Globe theatres, would go.

The museum has operated a service for the greater London area through two departments, one of which gives planning advice to local authorities and planners and is funded by English Heritage. The departments are to be replaced by a single self-funding unit, with the planning role taken over by English Heritage, which is withdrawing its core funding from the museum.

Simon Hughes, Liberal Democrat MP for South-west London, who met the board of the museum with Gerald Bowden, Conservative MP for Dulwich, and Tony Banks, Labour MP for Newham North-West, said last night: "The museum now realises that it may not be necessary to give in to English Heritage and that it has a lot of support to continue to fight for a decent London-wide archaeology service in the museum."

"We are now going to seek an urgent meeting with English Heritage to get them to change their policy."



A Museum of London archaeologist examines the river bank skeleton

Victim of computer hackers fights BT over £8,000 bill

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A DIRECTOR of video films is embroiled in a dispute with British Telecom over an £8,000 bill after becoming a victim of hackers — people who steal computer passwords to break into international data bases and use services illegally.

George Snow says the bill will ruin him. Experts say the case highlights increasing concern over one of Britain's most under-reported crimes.

For several years, Mr Snow has kept abreast of developments in 3-D computer graphics by using access to an American information service called Compuserve. To cut costs, he became a customer of BT's Dial Plus service, which allows customers to connect their office or home computers to international data bases for the price of a local rather than an international call.

Mr Snow, who has directed programmes for Channel 4 and the Arts Council and whose pop video credits include Howard Jones, had found the service useful and inexpensive until recently. "My quarterly bill would be around £30," said the director whose company, WKBC TV, is based in west London.

Mr Snow, aged 42, now

faces a big unscheduled bill for calls he says he never made. It appears that hackers illegally obtained Mr Snow's password and BT agrees. The dispute is about who pays the £5,500 and £2,500 bills which have been run-up in recent months.

BT says that Mr Snow chose a password that hackers could easily borrow. He says that the company has a responsibility to ensure its networks are secure. "To clock up £8,000



George Snow: believes bill will ruin him

worth of bills you have to be talking about someone using the service 24 hours-a-day in day out," he said.

To break into a data base, hackers will generally first try obvious passwords such as Christian names. They also use programmes that run randomly through words in a dictionary until one opens a data base.

Customers with Dial Plus have to sign a disclaimer stating they will not use obvious passwords otherwise they might be liable for hackers' bills. A BT spokesman admitted, however, that Mr Snow had joined the service before the agreement came into force.

Mr Snow also says that it was BT which approved Superman, the password stolen by the hackers. The company says that Mr Snow was warned that his account was running up huge bills in early February but that it was sometime later that the password was changed. Mr Snow says that it was changed within days and that by the time BT contacted him the damage had been done with most of the bill having been run up.

He believes that he, and possibly others, are being forced to pay the price for the company's poor security and has called in the Computer Crime Unit at Scotland Yard to investigate.

David Frost, a computer security expert with accountants Price Waterhouse, said yesterday that the amount of backing taking place in Britain was being seriously underplayed by companies.

BT rejects suggestions that it is cavalier with security. A spokesman said the company would write to Mr Snow this week. He says he will fight BT in court if it prosecutes him. "£8,000 is about 10 per cent of my turnover," he said.

Two people who ran up an £8,700 bill on a veterinary surgeon's telephone have been ordered by a court to surrender their passports. The bill involved calls during the 14 weeks Wendy Hamilton and her son were tenants of David Ball in a flat above his surgery in Weymouth.

They are said to have made calls to Gambia, Sweden and America. Mr Ball received the phone bill after the pair left. He has obtained a High Court order restraining them from leaving the country or disposing of any assets over £9,500.



Winners by a neck: a pair of ostriches that could become part of a money-spinning trade for farmers struggling to make ends meet from more conventional forms of agriculture (Michael Hornsby writes). The ungainly birds are featured at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, which opens to the public today. They belong to Francis Ayres, who keeps seven of them in a fenced enclosure on his 60-acre holding at Upper Wardington, near Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr Ayres and his wife, Linda, run Britain's first, and so far only, ostrich

farm and are confident that it will not be a short-lived fad. "We have to be ready to explore all possible new sources of income," he said. They believe that there is a large and under-supplied market for ostrich meat, leather and feathers. "The meat looks and tastes like beef fillet but has a lower fat and cholesterol level than chicken," Mr Ayres said.

"A 14-month-old ostrich yields up to 100lbs of edible lean meat, which should sell for about between £7 and £8 a lb. A mature hen can lay up to 70 eggs a year, of which about half will be

reared, and go on laying for 40 years." The Ayres installed the first ostriches last autumn and expect to take delivery soon of seven more from southern Africa. The birds survived the cold winter, their only requirement being somewhere to shelter when it rained. They graze on lucerne.

The couple have invested £35,000 in the venture so far, part of which was spent on the conversion of a barn into a quarantine unit for newly-arrived birds. They have also installed an incubator enabling them to hatch and rear imported eggs.

Back-seat belt law launched

By MICHAEL HORNELL

THE wearing of car safety belts by back-seat passengers became compulsory at midnight yesterday as the transport department launched its latest initiative to reduce road deaths by one-third by the turn of the century.

The new legislation has been given strong backing by recent figures which showed that 937 people were killed on the roads in the first quarter of the year, a fall of 27 per cent on the same period last year.

The new regulation applies to all cars and taxis which have rear seatbelts fitted, effectively those made after April 1, 1987. It means that about seven million back-seat passengers in pre-1987 cars will escape wearing them although it is estimated that by the middle of the decade everyone will be able to belt up.

The rule covers all passengers aged 14 and over, under-14s having been forced to wear them for the past two years. Failure to comply will bring a maximum fine of £100.

The transport department estimates that the new regulations will prevent about 100 deaths and 1,000 serious injuries a year to car occupants. Since the introduction of the compulsory wearing of front seatbelts in 1983 it is estimated that about 1,500 deaths and 55,000 injuries have been avoided.

The law comes into force more than a decade after similar legislation was introduced in Australia, where it is claimed to have led to a drop of 17 per cent in casualties, and in America, where estimates from different states vary from 13 per cent to 50 per cent.

Although police say it will be difficult to spot those flouting regulations, the transport department predicts a 95 per cent compliance rate.

Bernard Levin, page 14

Alarm at school bullying

One in four children is a bully or a victim of bullying, according to a Nottinghamshire education authority report.

The report urges head teachers to listen to victims' complaints and to set up a reward and punishment system.

Antiques raid

Raiders tied up a woman aged 85 and locked her in a wardrobe before stealing antiques worth thousands of pounds from her home at Heywood, Wiltshire.

Sherry scare

Thousands of bottles of Croft Original sherry have been withdrawn because they are contaminated with glass. The bottles are 70cl batch numbers 30305 to 31144 and one-litre bottles 30347 to 30352.

Ice rink saved

Bradford's ice rink, closed last month amid protests, is to reopen this month after supporters set up a company.

Pier plan fails

The trust which owns Brighton's 125-year-old West Pier has called a meeting to decide its future after a commercial restoration scheme foundered.

Fog of science

Japanese scientists studying England's corn circles had a disappointment in a Wiltshire field when fog and drizzle prevented them from seeing the circles being formed.

Jacket find

A police officer searching a house at Southend, Essex, for stolen property found his own leather jacket which had been taken earlier from his car.

Bond winners

The weekly premium bond winners are: £100,000, GTP 658402, owner lives overseas; £50,000, 21KZ 45596 (Herefordshire); £25,000, 8M2Z 680190 (Middlesex).

Princess celebrates an independent 30

By ALAN HAMILTON

The Princess of Wales today reaches the dangerous age of 30, a milestone many women regard in retrospect as having been even more unwelcome than their fortieth birthday. Celebrations will be low-key, according to Buckingham Palace, the world pays far more attention to royal birthdays than does the family.

The princess and her husband will spend her birthday apart. The couple spent the weekend together at their Gloucestershire home at Highgrove, but the princess was expected to be back at Kensington Palace by this morning to take her younger son, Prince Harry, to school.

Later today the princess, whose enduring youth is a potent reminder that she was just 20 when she was thrust from obscurity into marriage to the heir to the throne, will make her only public birthday appearance — at a Savoy lunch in aid of a children's hospice at Walsall, West Midlands.

The prince will remain at Highgrove nursing his bad back. He is due to see doctors within the next few days for an opinion on whether two weeks' rest has been sufficient to allow him back on the polo field.

This evening the prince will host a reception at Highgrove for the Tetbury Church Improvement Fund while the princess remains at Kensington Palace. The third man in her life, Prince William, has returned to his boarding school in Dorset, apparently recovered from the life-majesty when a fellow pupil dented his skull with a golf club.

Tomorrow the prince flies to Scotland, where the Queen is in annual residence at Holyroodhouse. The princess, pursuing her own increasingly independent programme, visits a Blackpool biscuit factory. The couple are reunited on Wednesday at a charity recital in the Banqueting House, Whitehall.

If the princess's birthday is passing largely unobserved, the same will not be true of the couple's 10th wedding anniversary on July 29. Already the printing presses are thundering with commemorative books.

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BELT UP IN THE BACK



Pupils get less than teachers from opt-out union says

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

EDUCATIONAL improvements have not been a priority for schools that have opted out of local authority control but conditions have improved for many teachers according to a union survey published today.

Thirty-seven schools replied to a questionnaire sent to representatives of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association in 62 grant-maintained schools. The biggest changes were in the 23 comprehensives where teachers reported better morale largely due to extra non-

teaching support, improved surroundings, with carpets and better furniture, and more secretarial services, including photo-copying and fax machines.

Only one school had not appointed a bursar or a financial officer. Five of those that had were paying such staff £18,000-£25,000 annually. "Bureaucratic bursars are already causing irritation," Meryl Thompson, head of the association's policy unit and author of the report, said.

Extra money was being paid to heads and deputies in 11 of the schools, one school paid an annual bonus of £549 to all teachers and three more gave a bonus of about £100 across the board. Two of the four schools paying bonuses, plus one other, awarded staff an all-round increase. Eight schools were using their grant-maintained status to improve class sizes. In one junior school classes had been cut from 33 pupils to 28.

Rabbi asked to review dismissal

JONATHAN Sacks, the chief rabbi elect, has been asked to review the dismissal of a Hebrew teacher at a private primary school (David Tytler writes).

Annie Popoustian, aged 47, said that she took a two-year placement at the Mathilda Marks Kennedy school in Mill Hill, north London, last September but that the Zionist Federation Educational Trust was in breach of contract because she was asked to teach about the Jewish bible, *Chumash*, for which she was not trained. She said that she was suspended when she insisted that the trust kept to her contract as a Hebrew teacher.

Mrs Popoustian's case has been taken up by Geoffrey Alderman of London university, a prominent conservative-orthodox member of the Board of Deputies. He said the case was causing concern in the Jewish community because it appeared that the school had no proper grievance procedure open to Mrs Popoustian. Professor Alderman said that Dr Sacks had promised to look into the case.

Stanley Bloom, deputy chairman of the trust, said that Mrs Popoustian's claims had been investigated and it was satisfied it had acted properly.

John Major is expected this week to commit the Conservatives to making grant-maintained status the norm for all secondary schools. Ministers say that opting-out improves parental choice and provides a variety of comprehensive, grammar schools and city technology colleges. Labour has pledged to return all of them to local council control.

Mrs Thompson said that the main reason for going grant-maintained was fear of closure. Only seven schools said they wanted freedom from their local education authority. In most cases the move towards opting-out was initiated by the headteacher.

● School leavers and students attending a higher education and careers fair sponsored by *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* were of a high calibre, Kate Dawson, exhibition manager, said. The three-day fair, *Directions*, at Olympia, west London, closed on Saturday after being visited by 25,512 school leavers and graduates, an increase of nearly 1,000 on last year.

Education, pages 28-29

Rector's schedule allows no time for error

William Cash joins a rural clergyman as he church-hops round the parish

SUNDAY may be a day of rest for most people but for the Rev Ernest Green, aged 59, rector of the Hempsall group of parishes in Norfolk, it is the hardest day in the week as he hops from church to church like the White Rabbit with his eye forever on his watch.

Mr Green's alarm clock went off at 7am yesterday so that he could be ready for his first service at 8.15, two miles away at St Margaret's church in the small village of Topcroft where there was a congregation of ten. Then it was back to the rectory in Hempsall village for toast and marmalade before the 9.30 service at St Margaret's church in Hempsall which was about a quarter full. There was just time for a cup of coffee after the service before a three-mile drive to Morningthorpe for the 11 o'clock service and a congregation of about 15. Half way there, with ten minutes to go, he dropped off his wife Dorothy, a deacon, who was conducting morning prayers at 11am - in Shelton.

The schedule of services in the Hempsall parish newsletter resembles a complicated British Rail timetable. The service times for the eight churches in the parish vary from week to week.

Mr Green's Sunday schedule is typical of that of many



Early start: the Rev Ernest Green and his wife Dorothy setting off yesterday for their first service of the day

rural clergyman in the Church of England where dwindling numbers of ministers and worshippers have increased the burden on clergy. Last weekend, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, proposed that more use be made of lay readers to make life in parishes such as Hempsall less frenzied. He was speaking on the 125th anniversary of the reinstatement of the ministry of lay readers.

They are allowed to conduct morning prayers, even-song, and funerals; but the parishioners of Hempsall are proof that Dr Carey's wishes

are not necessarily shared by all church communities.

Roy Ladbrooke, aged 69, a Hempsall church warden who is a lay helper, said that the difficulty with a parish such as Hempsall was that many members of the congregation wished to receive communion each week. A lay reader is not invested with the authority to give it out.

The Archbishop of Canterbury also said last weekend that his dream was a service "in every town and village at 10am every Sunday morning in the diocese". Again Hempsall suggests that this is not everyone's idea of

heaven on earth. As John Turner, an accountant, said: "I much prefer having a choice of services so I can always be sure of going to church if something crops up."

Another problem with the archbishop's hopes for lay readers seems to lie in the rigorous training and selection process involved. Some parishes like Hempsall have their own "unofficial" lay readers - lay helpers like Mr Ladbrooke, who perform similar functions. They are described as members of the local "ministry team" and organise their own informal

training once a month. They see this as far easier and less complicated than a centralised system.

At the end of his hectic morning Mr Green takes a 20-minute nap before lunch and admits that his heavy schedule is exhausting. He would like some clarification of the power and authority of a lay reader as he feels there is confusion.

He adds, however: "It is part of the glory of the Church of England that it has no hard and fast rules and this means that local communities can be left to their own initiative and to sort out their own needs."

Chicken stirs protest

THE annual lunch of the RSPCA caused a protest at the weekend when factory-farmed chickens appeared on the menu.

Shortly before coronation chicken was served, the association's Lord Erskine award was presented to Chickens Lib, an animal rights group, for its fight against battery farming. Many of the two hundred members who attended Saturday's lunch in

Queen Elizabeth hall, London, supported about a dozen animal rights protesters, all RSPCA members, who mingled with guests and waved banners declaring "Meat Is Murder".

An RSPCA spokeswoman said members covered a wide range from vegans and vegetarians to fish and meat eaters. "We try not to have battery-farmed chickens but we have to trust our suppliers."

Worldwide gifts of £2.5m will help to restore Culzean castle

By JOHN YOUNG

MORE than £2.5 million has been raised in donations from around the world in just 14 months to restore one of the most magical man-made places in Britain, Culzean castle estate on the Ayrshire coast of Scotland.

The castle itself is largely the creation of Robert Adam who was commissioned by David Kennedy, tenth Earl of Cassillis, to enlarge and extend what had been a medieval fortified house. Adam's genius transformed it into a great romantic Georgian palace, perched on the edge of the cliffs, looking out across to the Isle of Arran and the Mull of Kintyre.

In 1945 it was given by the Kennedy family to the National Trust for Scotland, which this year is celebrating its 60th anniversary. The castle and the surrounding 600-acre country park attracts some 360,000 visitors a year, making it the most popular admission-charging trust property in the British Isles. Even so expenditure still exceeds income, and the trust is



Magical: Culzean castle on the Ayrshire coast

seeking a further £2.5 million to complete its ten-year restoration programme. The largest single project is the repair and renovation of the viaduct, which at one time formed the grand entrance to the castle. The estimated cost is just over £1 million of which £500,000 will come from the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Some 50 other buildings on the estate - cottages, greenhouses, walled gardens, follies and the like - are also being restored many with the help of private sponsorship. Among the contributors are the Japanese owners of the nearby

Turnberry hotel and golf course. United Distillers is funding the restoration of the Cat Gates, at the original castle entrance; Scottish Amicable is landscaping several follies; the powder house, once a gunpowder store, has been adopted by the Barr Charitable Trust; British Gas is restoring the Victorian gas house; and Marks & Spencer is financing a new centre to train stone masons.

Scottish exiles are among the overseas donors. Hong Kong Scots, for example, are to fund the restoration of the pagoda where pet monkeys and parrots were once kept.

Scots honour shaken to the hilt

By ROBIN YOUNG

THE honour of Scotland is so shaky it can no longer be allowed out in public, even on special occasions. The honour in question, the 500-year-old Scottish sword of state, was to have been used at tomorrow's Thistle service in Edinburgh at which Lord Whiteleaw is to be installed as a Knight of the Thistle.

Examination by x-ray, however, has disclosed that the sword, which has been repaired a number of times, is so weak that it cannot be used without the risk of falling apart and injuring someone.

The sword was given to King James IV by Pope Julius II in 1507. With the crown and sceptre it made up the honours of Scotland, the emblems of royal power when Scotland was a separate kingdom. It

was hidden from Cromwellian forces in the 1650s, and was left forgotten in Edinburgh castle for more than a century after the Act of Union in 1707.

Ian Lang, the Scottish secretary, who took the decision that the sword could no longer be considered safe for ceremonial use, will now consider with other commissioners of the regalia what is to be done with the weapon in future.

Insisting that the trade unions have to have an arm's length relationship with the Labour party, Mr Laird says it is foolish of Mr Edmonds to expect to exert disproportionate influence and control over a future Labour government.

In a significantly reversed echo of a remark about union tanks on Downing Street laws by a former AEU leader, Lord Scanlon, Mr Laird says: "Nor will Neil Kinnock and his cabinet tolerate trade union tanks on the laws of Number 10."

● Northern leaders of the GMB are to investigate allegations from some workers at British Nuclear Fuel's plant at Sellafield in Cumbria that their vote on a 35-hour working week agreement - put by the unions as British industry's first and a significant breakthrough - was not fully taken into account.

Two shop stewards have resigned in protest at the deal, and some workers are organising a petition over how the deal went through.

Sassoon sale exposes literary feuds

By JOHN SEAW

THE literary feuds of Siegfried Sassoon will emerge in detail for the first time next month when the contents of his library go on sale at Sotheby's, London, for an estimated £150,000.

Friendships with Robert Graves and the Sitwells turned sour and Sassoon produced 118 mischievous caricatures of Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell which he showed to friends at Heytesbury, his home near Warminster, Wiltshire.

Graves, whom Sassoon regarded as a kindred spirit when they served as officers during the first world war, incurred displeasure when he included, without permission, one of Sassoon's unpublished poems and other material in his memoirs, *Goodbye to All That*. The book made Graves' reputation but their previous close correspondence and co-operation became an intermittent exchange of letters, one in 1939 asking to meet Sassoon "to see if there is any

remnant worth saving of that confused affection there once was between us".

Sassoon's reply is not recorded. His literary acquaintances in the period between the wars included the Sitwells family. Outwardly they all seemed the closest of friends, exchanging fulsomely-inscribed books of poems; from Osbert "with greatest affection", from Edith "for Siegfried with great admiration", and "for dearest Siegfried... with Sachie's love".

Sassoon, however, broke with Osbert, whom he considered spiteful, and it was the start of a long feud. Sassoon liked to annotate and decorate books. Under the title piece of *Aspects of Modern Poetry* by Edith Sitwell Sassoon pasted the caption "Literary Ass".

She is depicted unflatteringly in the caricatures, her hair standing on end like a startled old maid. Other drawings show the trio as clowns, golfers, children, yokels and blackshirts. There is



For sale: a caricature of Sassoon by Beerbohm

no previous record of him producing such material.

Poems by Robert Graves and cartoons of the Sitwells are expected to be among the highlights of the auction on July 18 of a remarkable library collected by a man who was a bookworm all his life and had numerous literary friends. When he was only three, his mother's birthday present was Coleridge's formidable *Lectures on Shakespeare*. The two-volume first edition "original cloth, somewhat worn", is estimated at £500 to £600.

The books and their associations disclose an intricate literary network among many of the leading figures of the inter-war period. They included Max Beerbohm, Thomas Hardy, Arnold Bennett, E. M. Forster, T. E. Lawrence, Edmund Blunden, Virginia Woolf, Rex Whistler and John Betjeman.

□ A £500,000 collection of old masters and British pictures is to be auctioned at Sotheby's in London on July 3 and 10 with the proceeds going towards cancer, kidney and AIDS research. The masters include a pair of oils on copper by Franz Christoph Jannet, the Viennese artist.

Martin Crabbe, formerly joint managing director of two department stores in Birmingham, left instructions for the bequest to support medical research when he died aged 84 in January.

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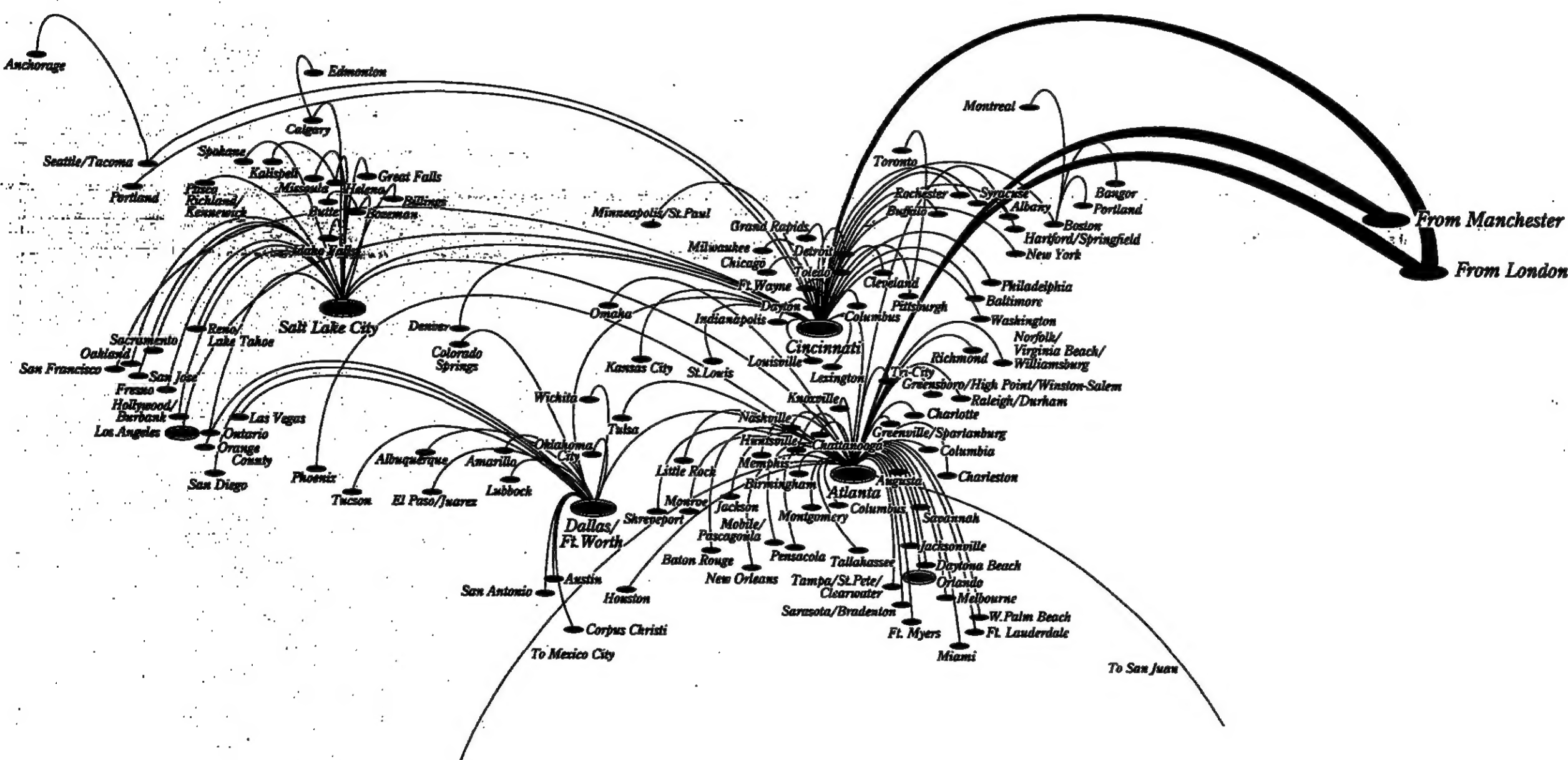
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Fears grow that armed forces are out of control

FROM ROGER BOYES IN LJUBLJANA

The army is operating with two agendas. The first, supported by General Veljko Kadijevic, the defence minister, is to seal the borders, especially between Slovenia and the West. This is regarded as a fundamental military task, defending the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. The second is that of the "greater Serbia" school, represented by General Blagoje Adzic of the high command. He loathes Croats, and believes that the army has a duty to defend all Serbian ethnic minorities. Since there are no ethnic Serbs in Slovenia, this should not

FROM ANDREI GUSTINCIC IN LUBLJANA

**Kucan: president of the
rebel republic**

Associates say Mr Jansa holds a personal grudge against the federal army, on which the lightly armed Slovene forces he leads have

At least six Yugoslav tanks have been captured by the Slovene resistance. Croats are under instruction from their government to defy the draft and many pilots, shocked by the air raids on Slovenia, are resigning their commission or deserting. But the indications are that, although morale is low, army discipline is still holding. Soldiers are sheltered from reality in their barracks: some have been told that the Slovenes are collaborators who are working with the West to sabotage and destroy Yugoslavia.

Mr Jansa is considered an independent hardliner who has made the creation of an independent Slovenian state one of his main goals. When DEMOS won power in 1990 and put Slovenia squarely on the road to secession and independence, he asserted control over its territorial defence, or home guard, and turned it into the nucleus of a Slovene army. Armed only with sub-machineguns and anti-tank rockets, his forces used their guerrilla tactics when the army swarmed into Slovenia. (Reuters)



Threat from the skies: as the sirens give warning of an air raid, a group of Ljubljana citizens carrying emergency supplies head for a shelter

FROM BRENDA FOWLER IN VIENNA

"With this meeting the massive military measures of the Yugoslav army should be

A Western official in Vienna said the meeting of the delegates to the Conflict Prevention Centre would probably be used to prepare for a second meeting tomorrow in Prague of senior CSCE officials. But he did not rule out concrete steps, even including sending a fact-finding mission or peacekeeping force to Yugoslavia. Decisions require the agreement of all 35 countries, including Yugoslavia. "The key thing here is that it has to be acceptable to Yugoslavia," one Western official said. "They would never agree to punitive measures. Whatever is done has to be done in a co-

Air patrols started on Friday after several Yugoslav army jets crossed into Austrian air space on bombing runs to targets near the border in Slovenia.

asked, without thinking, since there was only one possible answer. "The Yugoslavs," said the neighbour, also with

shaves me, since my tackle has been left behind. Next to the scissors, hair drier and oil there is a pistol. It is a adapted Czechoslovak revolver — loaded.

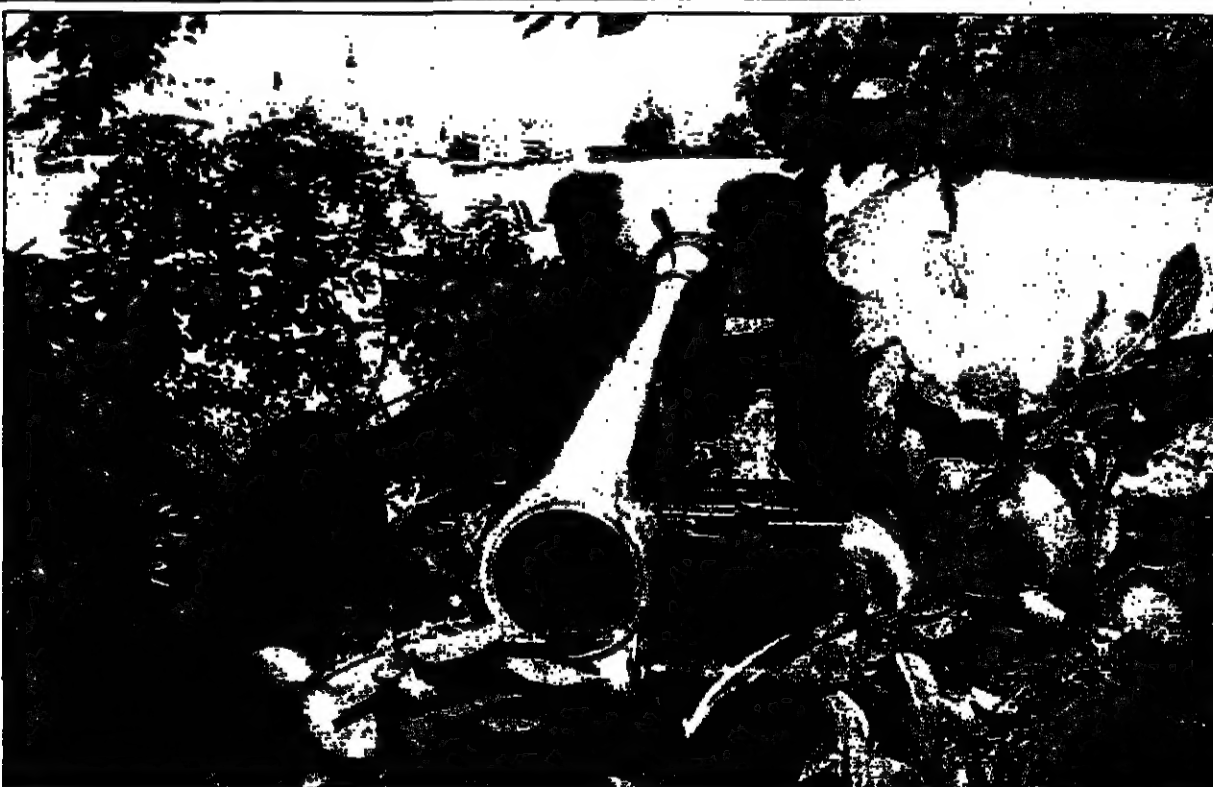
Clearly, we had stumbled on a sensitive issue: Western charities supplying Sloven separatist soldiers at a time when the European Community is still insisting on the unity of Yugoslavia. But, as the barber put it: "Somebody has to help us."

From ROGER BOYCE IN ILLINOIS

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Taking cover: soldiers of the Slovene Territorial Defence Force manning a cannon near the road into central Ljubljana to try to stop Yugoslav army tanks from attempting to breach the barricades of lorries

SLOVENIA NOTEBOOK by PHILIP JACOBSON

With no electricity, no telephones and dwindling stocks of food and water, the exhausted conscripts were said yesterday to be on the point of surrendering en masse. As we arrived in Manibor, one young soldier had slipped out to give himself up to the Slovene militia; he was from a village

While we were waiting at a Slovene checkpoint, two middle-aged men arrived in evident distress. They told us that they had managed to talk their way through the militia positions around the barracks in order to visit their sons inside. "Please

On the drive north from Zagreb to Maribor, along a good highway that runs through lush farming land and rolling hills, it was hard to imagine that the region was on the brink of civil war. As the radio broadcast constant multi-lingual advice to foreigners on the safest way to leave Yugoslavia, the only



**Todjman: ready to use
all necessary force**
tainer trucks skewed side-
ways and half a dozen men
in field grey fatigues were
waving us to a halt. They

If heavy fighting does break out in Slovenia, the newborn republic's only realistic strategy would be to mount a guerrilla campaign. The heavily wooded hills, slashed by impenetrable ravines and fast-flowing rivers, would provide perfect terrain for men already

To judge by his tough stance since the crisis in Slovenia began, Franco Tudjman, the president of Croatia, is prepared to resist any federal incursion with all the force at his command. The National Guard is already recruiting busily.

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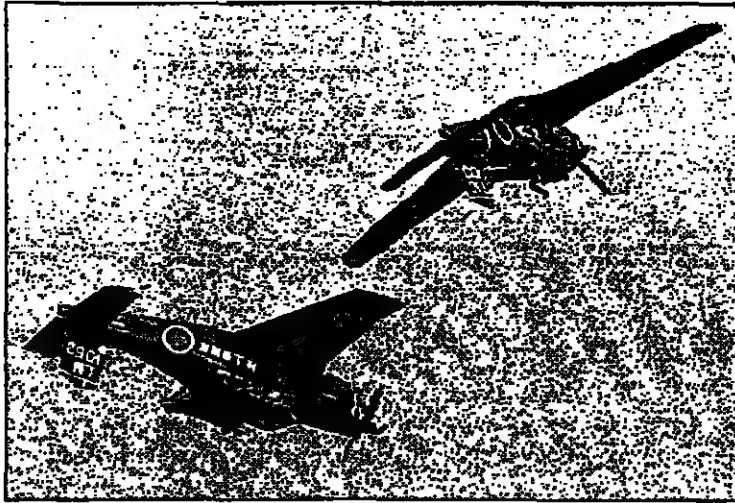
15. It's one of the cleanest Volvos ever built. (See 9 & 10.)

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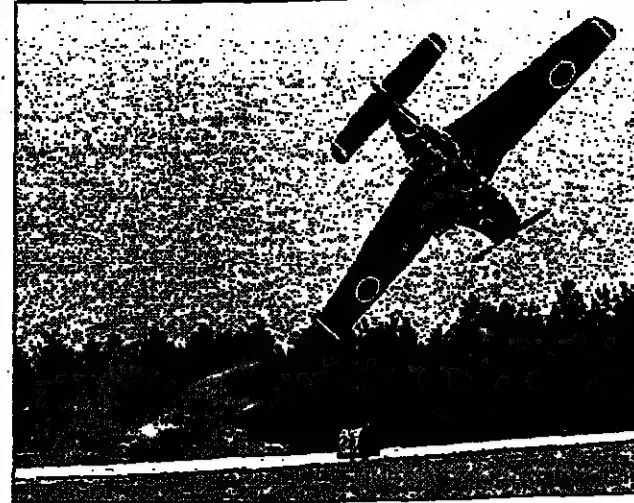
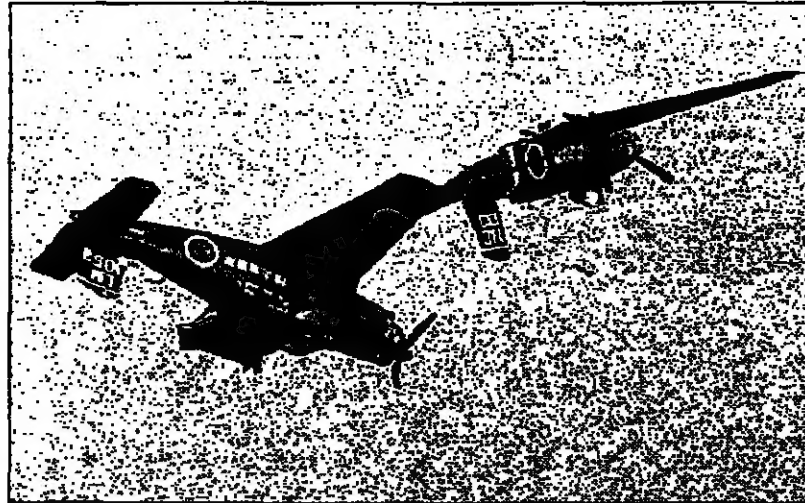
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Tragedy in the making: two B-29 bombers simulating the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, left, before colliding, centre, and crashing at an air show in Keystone Heights, Florida. Both pilots were killed



ANC faces strategic choice of struggle or negotiation

FROM GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

AFTER three decades of persecution as a clandestine movement, the African National Congress is facing a crucial decision this week — whether or not to transform itself into a political party with clear policies for governing South Africa in the post-apartheid era.

A contest between those who insist on continuing confrontation with the white minority government and those who favour forging ahead with negotiations for a

speedy transfer of power will come to a head at the ANC national conference which opens in Durban tomorrow. In the process, more than half of the old-guard leaders who spent most of their adult lives in exile are expected to be replaced by a younger generation of activists who took up the anti-apartheid struggle at home in the 1980s under the banner of the surrogate United Democratic Front.

Analysts believe that the composition of the new

leadership will be less important than the strategies adopted by more than 2,000 delegates. Advocates of continuing the "struggle" against Pretoria argue that the ANC has made too many compromises, and that it has lost the initiative to President de Klerk's reformist administration. The opposing camp acknowledges the criticism, but says the organisation must emerge from the conference with a vision that can inspire most South Africans, not just

its members. Raymond Suttner, the Communist head of the political education department, insists that the ANC remains a liberation movement whose primary concern must be its long-suffering black constituency. "I think the ANC hopes to be a future government, but it has to work first to get rid of apartheid and establish a democracy where it could compete for power," he says.

Thabo Mbeki, the urbane director of foreign affairs, represents the view that policies for the post-apartheid era are of paramount importance. He says it is not in the ANC's interests to prolong the transition period and inherit worsening social and economic problems.

Thus, while both factions accept that a negotiated settlement is the only option, they differ on how it should be achieved. The outcome of the debate will influence the pace of constitutional negotiations, if not their result.

The ANC's journal, *Mayibuye*, takes an ambivalent line in its latest issue. "We see a negotiated adoption of a democratic constitution as the most probable route. However, we cannot completely rule out reversion to old forms of struggle if conditions change drastically." Signals from the grassroots are clear about ultimate goals, but vague about how to achieve them.

UK role in talks on Ethiopia

BY ANDREW LYCETT

BRITAIN is to be an observer at talks to establish a provisional government in Ethiopia. The talks, which start today in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, come one month after the rebel Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front established an interim administration.

Britain is one of a number of official international observers, including the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity, which will monitor the progress of the talks, which will try to form a broad-based government, representative of Ethiopia's large number of ethnic groups. For 100 years the country has been run by Amharas, who make up 20 per cent of the population. The Ethiopian front is dominated by Tigreans, who comprise just 15 per cent. The biggest group is the Oromo, who make up 40 per cent. Their main political organisation, the Oromo Liberation Front, announced last week that it was banding together with three smaller Oromo groups to attend the talks.

The conference is expected to form a 76-member council, again ethnically representative, to oversee the government. Elections for a constituent assembly are scheduled within a year. A Western diplomat in Addis Ababa said last week he expected the Ethiopian front to retain a majority in the provisional government and the council.

Cynics set pace in China's long march

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

CHINA'S Communist party celebrates its 70th anniversary today and it is showing its age. The physical frailty of the country's octogenarian leaders is mirrored in the brittleness of party policy.

In 70 years, the Communists have made immense strides towards the material modernisation of China. But the costs in lives and freedom have also been immense. After the Cultural Revolution, Deng Xiaoping, the senior statesman, seemed to offer something new and in the 1980s told the Chinese to "emancipate their minds". But freedom to think gave rise to demands which the party could not satisfy without weakening itself.

The contradiction came to a climax with the Peking mass killings of June 1989. Even now hardline communism holds sway. The People's University recently accepted its first batch of "model workers" as students. Their qualifications are not academic, but political.

The Communist party likes to boast that membership has risen from 57 in 1921 to 50.32 million, which is one in every 15 Chinese adults. In the two years since the Peking killings the party claims to have admitted nearly 2.5 million new members.

In private, party members say they join to enjoy the perks and improved promotion prospects. In 1921, the Communist party was made up of revolutionaries prepared to die for what they believed in. Now cynicism is rife.

Throughout the country, state employees are marking the party's anniversary in the mindless way that has become tradition. Like children, they are reciting catechisms. They have each been given eight questions about the party.

"Why is the historical process of socialism replacing capitalism a slow, complicated and tortuous struggle?" is one. Answers must be in essay form, but come supplied.

Although the official line is that the days of capitalism are numbered, most people believe that it is the Communist party in its present form which has a limited life expectancy. The end of the communist monopoly in Eastern Europe has fed the party's paranoia.

It may be that order can only be kept in China by the mixture of feudalism and communism which binds the present system. The key question is the loyalty of the army. Mao's dictum that power grows from the barrel of a gun could prove crucial, although not in the way he intended.

● Secret meeting: Sir Percy Cradock, senior adviser on foreign affairs to John Major, has been in Peking holding secret talks in an effort to obtain China's approval for plans for a new Hong Kong airport.

The British embassy would not confirm Sir Percy's presence, but he was spotted at the weekend in an official car with the British ambassador.

Mother Teresa defends killer

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania — Mother Teresa has testified in defence of a man convicted of murder and facing a possible death penalty.

Steven Dunn was convicted of beating to death his girlfriend's infant son in January 1990. Dunn's lawyer gave the Luzerne County common pleas court a telephone number which he said would connect with where Mother Teresa was staying in Rome. He told the judge he had met her there in February and had asked her to testify on Dunn's behalf.

"I don't think he should die," Mother Teresa told the court. "Do what Jesus would do: forgive him."

Mother Teresa, aged 80, added that Dunn had written to her expressing remorse. "Killing a child, he has done a terrible thing," she said, but "he should be forgiven and given the chance to make reparation for what he has done." (AP)

Fires spread

Quebec City — Four towns on the north bank of the St Lawrence were threatened by advancing forest fires covering 617,500 acres in Quebec province and officials ordered the evacuation of a reservation west of Baie-Comeau, 20 miles from Quebec. Officials said fires had advanced 30 miles in 17 days. (AFP)

Villagers killed

Dhaka — At least 17 people were killed as guerrillas belonging to the outlawed Shanti Bahini secessionist army attacked two villages in Chittagong Hill Tracts province in southern Bangladesh, government sources said.

Safety Claus

Oslo — A road sign identifying Father Christmas as a traffic hazard has been erected in Drobak, a resort south of Oslo, and claims to be the first "Santa crossing", approved by government departments. The sign depicts Santa running with a sack in a warning triangle. Drobak is one of several Nordic communities claiming to be the real home of Father Christmas.

Black judge jailed over bribes

FROM PETER STOTHARD IN WASHINGTON

A JUDGE was found guilty of corruption in New Orleans at the weekend, prompting arguments about whether the charge of accepting bribes had been brought because he was black.

Judge Robert Collins, in the dock of his own courtroom, was the first federal judge in American history to be found guilty of taking a bribe in return for a reduction in sentence. He had been found in possession of \$16,500 (£10,312) which the FBI traced to a drug dealer whom Judge Collins had jailed for three years instead of the eight recommended by probation authorities. Black leaders claimed that the case was part of a government-backed campaign to target top black officials. "Three per cent of elected officials in this country are African Americans and yet

prosecution for crimes of this nature are 17 per cent," said Harry Cantrell of the all-black National Bar Association.

When Judge Collins was appointed to the bench in 1978 he was the first black federal judge in the Deep South since the Yankee impositions of the Reconstruction period after the civil war. Now aged 60, he faces up to 25 years in prison and \$750,000 in fines. An appeal is likely.

The verdict comes just before President Bush has to replace a retiring black Supreme Court judge, Thurgood Marshall. Debate on possible choices has raised openly racist arguments.

Collins: gives money by jailed drug dealer

History challenged, page 14



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30th Anniversary

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "معلومات الازدحام"

Promises of a prosperous east Germany haunt Kohl



Kohl: his miscalculations forced an increase in tax

A YEAR ago today Norbert Siemsen was outside the Deutsche Bank in Alexanderplatz, east Berlin, queuing with 10,000 others to convert worthless ostmarks into strong, reliable deutschmarks. "We believed then that we would all become rich overnight," he says ruefully. "How naive we all were."

Since December he has lived in Cologne, struggling to make ends meet on the DM2,300 a month (£180 a week) he earns on a building site and feeling lucky to have any job at all. He is one of about 100,000 Ostis who have decided to come west since monetary union between the two Germanies a year ago, and who are still arriving at an average of about 250 a day.

From today, the unification party is over. Coincidentally, the anniversary is being marked by

the introduction of Germany's biggest single tax increase, which the taxpayers' association estimates will add at least DM1,000 a year to the revenue the average wage-earner pays to the state.

In the oft-quoted words of Karl-Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, monetary unification of the two Germanies has been a "disaster". Helmut Kohl, after being re-elected as chancellor in December, admitted that he had made mistakes in the calculations, and that was why he had to bring in tax increases he had promised were unnecessary.

In a way, Herr Kohl and his government were at least as naive as Herr Siemsen. East Germany always boasted that it was one of the ten strongest economies in the world with a productivity level running at between 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the West

The unification party for Germany is over as monetary union fails to bring the economic and financial rewards which were expected by the east, Ian Murray writes from Bonn

German figure. Bonn believed those figures. Herr Kohl promised that under West German style management, east Germany would become a "blooming landscape" within three or four years - before the next election.

That promise has turned sour, as experts have found out just how polluted, obsolete and run-down the east German economy is. Even the optimists calculate that productivity was never more than about 25 per cent of that in the West, while East Germany's export orders were almost all from the destitute Soviet bloc and thus valueless. The result has

been that Treuhand, the agency set up to privatise the old combines, has been forced to determine to strip assets and set up instantly profitable concerns. It is now ready to support lame ducks rather than see unemployment soar to unacceptable levels. Treuhand estimates that by the end of this year about 40 per cent of the nine million east German workers will be looking for full-time jobs.

In contrast to the east, monetary union has been a boon to the labour market in the west, where there are now 600,000 more

people at work than a year ago. Unemployment has fallen to under 6 per cent, the lowest figure for more than a decade, while the economy grew by 4.2 per cent in the first quarter of this year. Job opportunities are luring people like Herr Siemsen west, even though they no longer receive a state subsidy for coming.

All these difficulties have made the chancellor realise that, without convergence of the economies, monetary union is frustratingly difficult. Despite the common language and the goodwill of a year ago, it is going to take far longer than he promised to create "the blooming landscape". Given that, he is much less inclined to be idealistic about European monetary union.

International financial problems scarcely bother individual Germans. They are much more

worried by higher taxes and the fact that the inflation rate in the west has now gone over 3 per cent. East Germans are suffering even more. Huge increases in rents and heating costs have boosted the cost of living for almost everyone by about 10 per cent and there are more increases all the time as subsidies are phased out.

"There wasn't much choice then, but I could buy more for an ostmark in East Germany before the Wall came down than I can buy for a deutschmark in West Germany today," Herr Siemsen says. "It will get better eventually, I suppose, but sometimes I get nostalgic for the old days when I knew exactly what was going to happen."

Job losses, page 21
Feeling of doom, page 23

Moderate reformers plan to join forces in new Soviet party

From BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

THE mould of Soviet politics, already fragile, seems certain to be broken by the imminent emergence of a new political force of moderate reformers that could serve as an alternative political power base for President Gorbachev. The newly re-elected mayors of Moscow and Leningrad, Gavril Popov and Anatoli Sobchak - and the two most

prominent liberals in the Communist party - Eduard Shevardnadze and Aleksandr Yakovlev - met on Saturday night apparently to put the finishing touches to the launch of the new grouping.

The creation of what is provisionally being dubbed the United Democratic Party of the Soviet Union will exacerbate the growing di-

vision within the Communists, and is already causing mayhem among radical adversaries. The new force is expected to be social-democratic, with a strong emphasis on market economics, social welfare and the rule of law. It will appeal explicitly to moderates within the old state and party machine, and one of its main tasks will be to blow the whistle on any backsliding towards totalitarianism.

Mr Yakovlev has denied that he has any plans to quit the Communist party, thus making it clear that he at least wants the new movement's membership to overlap with that of the party. He and Mr Shevardnadze, however, face disciplinary action from the party comrades.

There are at least two reasons that liberal Communists want to hang on to their party cards: one is to leave open the possibility of a reformist takeover of the party, and the other is to ensure that the liberals can claim a share of the party's vast wealth if, as looks likely, the old monolith does break up. At the conservative end of the spectrum, a growing movement of Communist hardliners is out for the political blood not just of liberal reformers like Mr Yakovlev and Mr Shevardnadze, but also of Mr Gorbachev.

The old-guard Communists who nearly managed to oust Mr Gorbachev as party leader in April were temporarily stunned into silence by his spectacular compromise with the leaders of nine republics and by Boris Yeltsin's triumphant election as president of Russia. But now the hardliners are mobilising once again: the Soviet leader was denounced by 11 party bosses in Siberia last week. All this has fuelled speculation that the purpose of the new political force is to provide the president with an alternative base if he decides, or is forced, to abandon the party. No where are these suspicions stronger than in the radical wing of Democratic Russia, the movement that ran Mr Yeltsin's election campaign.

Spirit of Kafka profits Prague

From GERARD DAVIES IN PRAGUE

PRAGUE's old centre and Jewish quarter are dotted with street stalls selling handmade trinkets for the tourists. Among their wares are Kafka badges, T-shirts and posters of the writer who was born in the capital on July 3, 108 years ago. Kafka has become trendy. The city council has fought in vain against unlicensed street vendors, who are causing traffic chaos as hordes of tourists gather round them. "It's so Kafkian," says Václav Jandera, director of the first permanent Kafka museum which has just opened on the site of the author's birthplace. "Even hundreds of office staff can't control one person."

The spirit of Kafka's works is alive and well in his city: lines of dehumanised individuals still trudge in isolation around mazes of drab banks and insurance buildings filled with bureaucrats. Today's enquirers, as in Kafka's work, spend days trying to get through to the presidential castle and government institutions, playing telephone ping-pong as departmental heads pass on responsibility to offices where everyone is on holiday or in a meeting.

Many intellectuals argue that Kafka, a Prague Jew born into the Austro-Hungarian empire, was essentially German. But Czechs hold him dear. Writing up to his death in 1924, he forecast the kind of absurdity and repression

which came to his homeland under the totalitarian regimes of Nazis and Communists.

After 1963, when an international conference on his work was staged in Prague, a deathly official silence descended around his name - outside the pubs and cafes, of course. Kafka was taboo because his books tell of individuals fighting alone against dark forces beyond their comprehension, but also because of latent communist anti-Semitism and abhorrence of anything German.

Kafka was not on the list of banned authors whose books were thrown into damp air-craft hangars. With typical illogic, although his work was forbidden to be printed in the 1970s, a few copies were allowed to creep on to library shelves - only to be stolen by eager readers. In the last three years his novels have begun to be published again.

But there is another reason for his popularity. In the 1980s, the government bowed to pressure from foreign academics to open some of the city's 30 or so Kafka landmarks. Now Kafka landmarks have opened up the eyes of the West to the beauty of one of Europe's best preserved cities; the country is making serious money out of the new wave of tourism. Most of last year's 50 million visitors spent time in Prague and there has been huge interest in Kafka.



Ice-cream Sunday: Soviet soldiers on an outing to Moscow yesterday cooling off as temperatures reached 33C

EC gives Major his hour of success

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

EXIT the conviction politician, and the consensus man can show his paces. The lesson from Strasbourg is that John Major enjoys himself more in European politics these days than he does at home, and that his style brings results.

The British delegation outlined four objectives before the Luxembourg summit: avoiding decisions on political and economic union, maintaining momentum on the single European market, tackling immigration pressures and turning the EC's attention from itself to the outside world. They succeeded in all of those aims.

Of course, this was the easy one. "If you want to write about a British triumph, better write it now," said one Eurocrat, meaning that Maastricht in December will prove a far tougher test for Mr Major. But if, as promised, no guns were being held to his head in Luxembourg, he still came under heavy pressure on the single currency, community

competency and the role of the European parliament.

British officials were anxious to see how steady he proved under fire and were impressed with what they saw. Mr Major insisted simply that there would be no British signature on a treaty if it contained a reference to "federal" goals. He was resolute over co-decision by the European parliament and over the single European currency. But he managed to be so in a way

that did not set his partners' teeth on edge.

A details man who does not like being taken by surprise, Mr Major puts a lot into the preparation. Before this summit he saw President Mitterrand and Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister, and had two meetings each with Helmut Kohl of Germany and Jacques Santer, the prime minister of Luxembourg. In Europe he is back in the role he enjoyed so much as Chief

Secretary to the Treasury. The outcome is that even Jacques Delors was purring in Luxembourg about Britain's positive attitude on the social dimension of an integrated Europe, even though Mr Major made no concessions in that area.

But compromises and concessions there will be. You could see the shadows emerging in Luxembourg. Britain will agree to dates for further stages of economic and monetary union as "indicative signposts" provided that the language about the need for prior convergence of national economies is even stronger. There will be some concession on the European parliament. Community competence may well be ceded on environmental issues. But for his part Mr Major will be able to tell MPs that those dreaded words about federal goals have disappeared from the treaty text. The others want the treaty too much to deny Britain that.

Leading article, page 15

Pizzeria cooks up fake notes

ROME - Millions of counterfeit dollars printed in the back of a Palermo pizzeria under the auspices of the Mafia were distributed for many months by an international gang in Europe and the United States. While pizzas emerged innocently from the oven in the front of the restaurant, an ultra-modern press in the back room turned out vast quantities of "American" cash (Paul Bompard writes).

On Friday, after a long investigation which originated among Palermo's anti-Mafia magistrates, police pounced simultaneously in Sicily, Switzerland, Germany and the United States. They arrested 12 people: seven Italians, four Germans and one Austrian. One of the Italians is a convicted Mafia member and was associated with the pizzeria.

The police moved in when two couriers in Freiburg, Germany, handed over a suitcase containing 1.7 million counterfeit dollars to a German undercover policeman. The police established that a new technique was being used.

Armenia attack

MOSCOW - The wife and son of the president of separatist Armenia, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, were attacked by "hooligans", according to the Soviet republic's government, but it appeared there were no political motives. An interior ministry spokesman said in Yerevan that four people were arrested. (Reuters)

Tanker blast

THE HAGUE - A crewman was killed by an explosion in the pump room of the German tanker Lachs in the port of Rotterdam, police said. The other eight crew were safe and remained on the vessel after putting out a fire caused by the blast. The tanker was transporting a cargo of jet fuel from Bremen. (Reuters)

Miners killed

MOSCOW - At least 32 miners were killed in a fire at a pit in the Donbass coalfield in the eastern Ukraine, the Soviet Union's second biggest coalfield. Moscow radio said that a conveyor belt 1,150 feet underground had caught fire and the blaze had spread, cutting off five groups of miners. (Reuters)

UN sends ultimatum on nuclear sites to Saddam

From PETER STOTBARD, US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

THREE United Nations inspectors will deliver an ultimatum to President Saddam Hussein today, demanding that he open Iraqi nuclear sites to inspection or face "serious consequences".

Although the "consequences" were not spelled out, they could include the resumption of American air strikes as the Bush administration has deliberately maintained the pre-war posture of diplomatic

pressure and military threat that it adopted on Friday.

If there is any repetition of last week's incidents, in which UN representatives were harassed by armed guards and warning shots were fired, the United States will be ready with appropriate action, an official said yesterday.

During a weekend holiday at Kennebunkport, Maine, President Bush said that it was "too early" for talk of renewed

military action. He kept up Friday's rhetorical assault, however, calling Saddam a cheat and a liar.

Washington officials made clear that Pentagon plans to destroy suspected sites from the air were in place. They also claimed that the threats may already have done some good. An Iraqi newspaper reported on Friday that Saddam had ordered cooperation with the UN teams, prompting Mr Bush to reply that "he's been lying so much, I hope like heck he's telling the truth this time".

An article published yesterday, in an Iraqi newspaper run by one of Saddam's sons, blamed "chaotic administration" for the obstruction of the inspectors. Lawrence Eagleburger, the US deputy secretary of state, said he could not believe that Iraq was so stupid as to think it could "get away with this for very long".

Kuwait: Hundreds of bedouin are fleeing to Iraq from Kuwait. "I am frightened of Iraq, but less than I fear Kuwait," said one bedouin at the Abdali camp on the Iraq-Kuwait border. Camp officials said yesterday that its population had dropped from 2,972 to 1,732 in the six days up to last Wednesday. (Reuters)

Fundamentalists clash with army in Algiers

From PENNY GIBBINS IN ALGIERS

TWO districts of Algiers have become a battleground following violent clashes between fundamentalists and security forces which started after curfew on Saturday and continued yesterday.

In the fundamentalist-dominated central Belcourt district, curfew breakers set up barricades of burning rubbish-filled sacks. Militants threw stones and incendiary bombs at the army. Soldiers and riot police directed volleys of live and rubber bullets towards the balconies of stone-throwing

assaults and shot into the air to disperse crowds.

Algerian radio said that in yesterday's clashes six people had been wounded by bullets and other agencies quoted medical sources saying 15 people had been shot during the night. The army said two fundamentalists had been injured by bullets and a third person had been stabbed.

The new government, due to present its political programme to parliament today, again postponed the presentation until Thursday.



Back to the future: two Soviet Jewish boys resting at Israel's Ben Gurion airport yesterday

Soviet Jews pour into Israel to beat rules

From PAUL ADAMS IN JERUSALEM

THOUSANDS of Jews from the Soviet Union poured into Israel over the weekend, in a rush to beat new regulations which came into force today.

More than 5,000 Soviet Jews arrived in 48 hours. Under Moscow's new regulations, Jews need a passport, not just a visa, to leave the Soviet Union. About 100,000 Soviet Jews already have visas.

Despite Soviet assurances, the semi-official Jewish Agency, which works for immigration to Israel, fears that

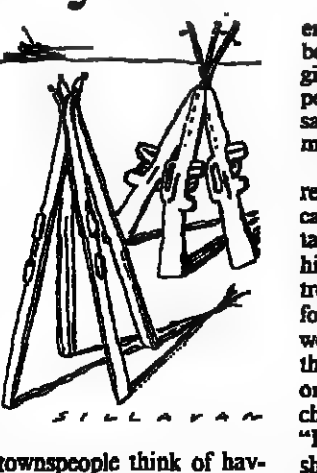
the new rules will mean delays. "We have a great uncertainty with regard to what might happen on the first of the month," the agency's chairman, Simcha Dinitz, told Israel radio.

Mr Dinitz said that the gathering in of Soviet Jews was Israel's most urgent priority, and criticised the right-wing government of Yitzhak Shamir for allowing the United States to create a link between financial aid for immigration and settlements in the occupied territories.

ZAKHO NOTEBOOK by Andrew Finkel

A sunny interlude

THE flak jackets that the allied road patrols wear are not much protection against the heat. It's more than 120 degrees in the shade of the Zakho plain, if you can find any. Only the British of 40 Commando who spend much of the year in Norway are determined to take in the rays. In April, it seems someone took to heart the repeated showing on television of Kurdish refugees melting snow in the mountains. The ski poles some marines brought with them remain unpacked.



One thing the allied patrols are looking for is guns. Zakho, like other towns in the coalition-imposed security zone in northern Iraq, is meant to be gun-free. It is true that the peshmarga in Zakho no longer wander about with their AK 47 Kalashnikovs as they do outside the zone. But guns are not hard to find.

At an open-air concert in a tea garden, one particularly over-dressed peshmarga had a pair of hand grenades hanging from his waist. Pistols worn at the belt in a holster, or a neatly tied handkerchief were common enough. It is hard to know what Zakho

townspeople think of having the peshmarga among them at last. Also in the audience were young bloods who, despite the late hour, wore wrap-around sunglasses.

There are those in north-

ern Iraq who feel caught between the predatory regime in Baghdad and the peshmarga who, someone said, "had been in the mountains too long".

There are always the reminders that even this carefree summer's entertainment is just part of an historical interlude in a troubled land. In exchange for a banknote, a singer would work into the lyric the name of a fallen relative or friend. There was a big cheer when he mentioned "Hadi Bush who has put shelter over our heads."

For the moment, the coalition military are heroes. Yet there is the risk of a staged incident or real accident that could sour relations. One motive for the allies to withdraw is to quit while they are ahead.

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Libby Purves reports on a unique travelling partnership and a 46 year love affair

Love and marriage as adventure

Shortly after Christmas 1933, a subaltern in the Green Howards was walking back from a day's shooting near Poona with the young wife of a senior officer. He was to travel home, and she asked how "Second Class P&O, I suppose," he said. "I can't afford anything else." "How perfectly awful!" she said.

It was not his poverty that she pitied but his lack of enterprise. Asked how she would go, she replied impatiently: "Well, overland of course. Through Persia and Iraq, across the desert and up through Palestine, Lebanon and into Turkey." The young man protested that he only had £40. This was brushed aside. She told him to travel by night, sleep rough, take local buses. He tried to pass it off with a joke. "You'll have to come with me."

The young man recalled later that a sudden tenseness came over her at that moment. A determined tenseness. Within a few days it was settled that Miles Smeeton and Beryl Peddie, with the permission of her husband, should make the 6,000 mile journey together. It was the beginning of a unique travelling partnership and a 46 year love affair. There are nine books about their adventures from India to Cape Horn, but since Smeeton wrote with the tantalising modesty of his generation, the full story of their menage and their madness — especially Beryl's — is only now revealed.

Their biographer, Miles Clark, is an adventurer himself. He is at this moment rowing wetly up the Hebrides in a medieval war galley on the last lap of the much-photographed "Lord of the Isles" expedition. Smeeton was his godfather, and when he first looked into the idea of a biography it made him almost dizzy. Here was a story with everything — love, adultery, freak waves, crevasses, endangered species, the Raj, jokes — the record of a couple once described as being "as alien as a pair of grizzly bears", yet who had enough surviving friends to reveal their full humanity.

At 27, the age at which his godfather and Beryl met, Mr Clark's only other book had been about sky-diving, and he was awed by the responsibility. That his book works, three years later, is partly because of his affinity with the Buchananese Smeeton type ("big, rough-handed men who could be moved to tears by poetry or prose, ebullient music or a

beautiful landfall"), and partly because he had the wit to see that Beryl steals the show. Without her, Smeeton would have remained an active but conventional, even mildly pompous, army type.

Their first journey home from Poona knocked the corners off him. Beryl banned hotels, seeking out "the dirtiest eating house she could find" and insisting he share her taste for what he called "the common man, in fact the commoner the better". She ate the foulest food and was thrilled at her first lice.

One night by the Dead Sea she revealed her deep despair that marriage to a middle-aged officer had become a worse captivity than even Edwardian girlhood. She wanted escape, but not only through a love affair. After their journey she left her husband not for Smeeton, but for the open road. With a small inheritance she travelled rough through Japan and Burma, and rode a thousand miles through the Andes.

Captain Peddie was chivalrous about the divorce (he wrote to his rival saying that if he could not have her, he would rather Smeeton did). In 1938, after a climbing trip in which they both fell down ice crevasses and a near-fatal attempt to shoot an Indian waterfall in a folding canoe, Smeeton and Beryl married. Whereon she set off alone in her Baby Austin van for India while he flew.

The marriage was disrupted both by war and by Beryl's tendency to set off into the blue, leaving Miles to pick up messages such as "Regret lady left on foot for Siam" from far-flung postmasters. In 1941 their only child, Clio, was born into what Mr Clark restrainedly calls a "precarious" life. Left alone often, half-buried in sandstorms, eccentrically doctored (Beryl's cure for worms was 24 hours' starvation and then sitting the baby in a saucer of milk), Clio somehow thrived.

Neighbours were bemused. "To an ordinary woman such as me she was a terrifying Viking, who arrived blue-eyed and barefooted, and regarded my housewife attitudes with complete horror," says Maxine Magan, another Indian army wife, in the book. "She would say: 'The trouble with you people is you've got standards... that's what takes up all your time'."

Possessions meant nothing: leav-



A peripatetic romance: Beryl Peddie and Miles Smeeton in Poona in 1933, shortly after they first met

ing India, Beryl put everything that would not fit into a suitcase out on the lawn, priced at one rupee each. She regretted only the buffalo, which had become a pet. Miles could not bear to watch: once again his wife proved a tougher nut than him. It was quite a relief to find her, while he was at the wars, crying at a showing of *Bitter Sweet* like any other separated wife.

They took to the sea in their fifties with the same alarming thoroughness. Their yacht *Tzu Hang* is legendary among yachtsmen, and Mr Clark is engaged in a quixotic attempt to trace and buy it back. Twice off Cape Horn they were rolled over and dismantled. "What can one say of a woman?" wrote Nevil Shute helplessly, "who, catapulted from the cockpit of a somersaulting yacht into the sea and recovered on board with a broken collarbone and deep scalp cut, worked manually like

a man with her broken bone and did not wash the blood from her hair for three weeks?"

To set against the Amazon image, softer memories are contributed by Vivi Sykes, who taught Clio at sea. Beryl, she insists, was cosy and encouraging to less daring women.

Beryl was even a most frugal and inventive housekeeper, noted for her disconcerting habit — when the Smeetons ran a Canadian wildlife sanctuary — of making sinister brown soups from the same chopping-board on which lay dead mice kept to feed the foxes. Beryl, says Ms Sykes, was no mere superwoman: "I preferred to think of her as the Total Female."

An unusual one though. In later years, accepting that her libido was no match for Smeeton's, she gave him clear permission to find company during her travels, and once

actually wrote to his mistress when he was depressed. "It always does him good to see you. I've enclosed a cheque for the airfare, but for God's sake don't tell him." As she once said, "Oh, it's so easy to make a man happy."

Beryl died in 1979 in Canada, gay and brave, with cancer only "a bore". Smeeton lived on there until 1988, limping out each morning on two sticks to sit on the great rock that marked her tomb. Mr Clark, researching his book, found himself sitting above Calgary Bay on a fine evening, thinking how they had loved it. "Suddenly two seals surfaced together in the sunset. Oh, God, that was it. I cried." Smeeton would have understood. Beryl might have told him not to be so wet.

High Endeavour, by Miles Clark, is published on July 11 by Grafton Books (£17.99)

Sharp pencils, sharper minds

John Grant, *The Times* crossword editor, considers clues, competitors and the compilers' fallibility

The 19 finalists in *The Times* Collins Dictionary crossword championship — the 21st in the series — at the Langham Hilton, Portland Place, London, next Sunday, are well balanced. They divide almost equally between the arts — schoolmasters, writers, administrators — and the sciences — computerers, mathematicians and engineers — with a woman on each side.

All of them can obviously scythe their way through the cryptic and linguistic bog of the crossword. Knowledge may therefore prove decisive. Any obscure and normally useless fact — such as that Fred Astaire's real name was Austerlitz — can make or mar a competitor's chances. The schoolmasters probably have the advantage because they cover a broader field than most. For the classicists, however, it may be diminishing, for we seem to draw less on classical mythology these days, and how long can we continue to use scraps of Latin when young people no longer learn it? One would particularly regret the demise of clues such as "Captures a bishop — *nine illae lacrimae* (7)" — *AB(is)p/DUCTS* ("hence these tears").

The scientists may reasonably grumble that their specialised knowledge is less often called for in crosswords. The difficulty about scientific words for the compiler is that many of them are polysyllabic, cannot be resolved into anagrams, and are not malleable enough for our purposes. Scientific processes also are difficult to define accurately within the compass of a crossword clue.

The compiler has his work cut out anyway to be accurate in every field, for some *Times* reader somewhere will always spot the smallest error (and write in jubilantly to say so). Take the recent clue "A kind of clock is used to speed up the ticker rate (9)". As "DIGITALIS" is given in the dictionary as a heart stimulant, this seemed a fair clue. Alas, as Ian Raeburn courteously pointed

out, it is pharmacologically inaccurate: "Among other (complex) actions, digitalis tends to slow the heart rate."

The author of "It doesn't really make fast relative speed (6,4)" (GRANNY KNOT) deserves a therapeutic slap on the wrist, according to Michael Reilly who, as a former Scout, sailor and surgeon clearly knows his knots. The distinguishing feature of the granny knot, he says, is that it holds too fast. It is an inaccurate attempt to make a reef

knot, which can be easily released when more sail is needed by pulling it (pulling one of the short ends back across the knot) which you cannot do with a granny. The most grievous put-down, however, came from several correctors of the press.

"Greasy Joan's successor uses powder (10)" seemed a mildly witty clue for DISHWASHER since I have always believed that when Greasy Joan in *Love's Labour's Lost* "doth keel the pot", she is scouring or washing it up (why else should she be greasy?). Unfortunately, all the commentators define keel as cool, quoting the OED: "To cool (a hot or boiling liquid) by stirring, skimming or pouring in something cold, in order to prevent it from boiling over; hence, frog, in the phrase 'to keel the pot'."

In defence I can only plead that a fellow-worker in a neighbouring vineyard, Philip Howard, shares my belief, and has even offered to fight the case on the grounds that volume K of the OED was edited by James Murray himself, and he was not infallible. "Of course," he adds, "Shakespeare as well as Murray may have got it wrong. He was not infallible either."

Nevertheless, I am always grateful to our omniscient and witty solvers. How else would I have learnt, apropos a clue about MGM's doggy heroine, "Lassie's" complaint? (5) (BITCH) in last year's diamond jubilee puzzle, that the star of the *Lassie* film was in fact a dog with its undercarriage strapped up. A technical foul, I fancy.

Some reader somewhere will always spot the smallest error

A punishing alternative

There is no place for the 'pindown' mentality in Sally Trench's maverick work with disruptive children



Ms Trench: 'society stinks'

would let you know that behaviour like this is unacceptable, even with people like me, who love you, darling. Then I would tell you to bloody well go out and do some work to pay for the damage."

And if I still swore and raged and slashed? "I would go on asking you why." She is

regards with scorn. "They're a failure of imagination and common sense. Humiliation teaches you nothing. The only way to help somebody is to make them believe in themselves and grow."

She admits that it made life easier not having a legal duty to contain these children. "But the only punishment that works is punishment used with love and a sense of humour." Nobody official has ever asked for her experience or watched her work. "Nobody would take me on. They'd find me too threatening. I don't fit in with the bureaucratic approach."

But then, neither do the children.

MARY LANCASTER
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PUT ON A HAPPY FACE.

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AFTER the "pindown" scandal in Staffordshire, the isolation and drugging of Debra Cox in Brentwood, and the closure of a private home in Dorset, a primitive public debate is flickering into life about how to deal with the most disruptive children. And not before time, according to one exasperated home worker, who points out that these are not "naughty" children, but rather children who are violent, irrational and horribly cruel, often sexually cruel to weaker ones. Just, she feels, might be more use than Jung.

Maybe it is time to look outside the system, at maverick programmes that have worked. Sally Trench, who as a teenager in the Sixties climbed out of her window to live alongside the London dossers (she electrified that frivolous generation with her book, *Bury Me in My Boots*), spent the next two decades working with younger victims of what she calls the "NAS — Non Accountability Syndrome. Nobody wants to be responsible. Nobody was sacked in Staffordshire, were they?"

A forceful woman, in the early Seventies she persuaded a local headmaster to send her his most difficult truants, and her success with the "bovver bootied horrors" (she taught them maths by letting them brew beer in her kitchen) was such that for more than a decade "Project Spark" flourished under the Inner London Education Authority umbrella, only to be wound up in 1988. Its successor, a home in Oxfordshire for bright but difficult over-16s, will open next summer, as a charity.

Ms Trench has handled every kind of antisocial, desperate and disruptive child, including psychotics, collected numerous scars and scored a few victories (she is proud of her 11-year-old cat burglar who became a lawyer). She opines loudly that "society stinks" because it does not care or share: but there is nothing woolly liberal about her. Her own sons went to Winchester, and Spark children are expected to be punctual and to repair any damage they do.

I asked what she would do if I were the sort of child who ends up forcibly drugged: if, say, I ripped up her sitting-room. "I would watch you do it. Then I would ask you why? And listen to the answer."

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Loans sanctioned before 26 April 1989	14.55	0.55	15.20
Loans sanctioned after 26 April 1989	12.55	0.55	13.30
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Theatre audiences are more likely to be offered literary adaptations than new plays or Shakespeare, as Benedict Nightingale discovers

The novelty is not wearing off

The Arts Council flings out statistics like a sky-scraper spills ticker-tape during a New York parade, but some of its most recent figures are well worth picking together. Can you guess how many adaptations of Jane Austen, Thomas Hardy, E.M. Forster and other writers not known for their love of the greasepaint are being presented by our subsidised playhouses these days? One in 50 productions? Two? Even Three?

Wrong. They are staging many more such adaptations than productions of Shakespeare, more than new plays, more even than classic work, children's drama and comedies by Alan Ayckbourn put together. The only more popular category is, unsurprisingly, what the Arts Council calls "post-war" playwrights such as Shaffer, Stoppard and Caryl.

Moreover, this is a rising trend. In the period between 1980 and 1985, adaptations accounted for only five per cent of the work offered by the theatres supported by the Arts Council; and that figure also embraced drama in translation. In 1985-6 the statisticians started a separate column for them, Chekhov and other foreign playwrights; yet the proportion of adaptations leapt to 13 per cent that year. Now the figure is a daunting 17 per cent, compared to 13 per cent for new work, four per cent for Shakespeare, seven per cent for other classics, and three per cent for the unstoppable Ayckbourn.

And still they come. The Royal Exchange, Manchester, has just

presented *The Idiot* and *Pride and Prejudice*, and plans a production of *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Billy Budd has been entertaining audiences at Sheffield, *Cider With Rosie* at Birmingham, *Thérèse Raquin* at Scarborough, Nottingham and Watford, *Jamaica Inn* at Farnham, *Room With a View* at Worcester. An adaptation of Mark Baker's documentary *Cops* is now at Greenwich, and one of *The Manchurian Candidate* about to arrive at the Lyric, Hammersmith. Earlier this year, the National had *The Wind in the Willows*, Kafka's *Trial* and Bulgakov's *Black Snow*.

'The best adaptation is no substitute for a first-hand, first-class drama'

simultaneously in its repertoire. The Royal Shakespeare Company will stage David Edgar's version of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* in November. One in five productions in the nation's non-profit-making theatres may soon be an adaptation.

Why is this happening, and does it matter? Clearly, it is yet more proof that theatres are avoiding risks in a financially difficult period. Every educated person in Cheltenham must have heard of *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, of

Mice And Men, and *The Turn of the Screw*, all recently presented at the Everyman. Rather fewer probably knew Doug Lucie and Barrie Keeffe. And do not Dickens and Austen appear in every Eng. Lit. exam? "People recognise the titles, they feel reassured, and it's great at the box office," says Charles Hart, the Arts Council officer responsible for new writing.

At worst, this means ported classics for the mentally unadventurous. Stage adaptations, like television ones, can become bland substitutes for reading challenging authors. Worse, they can trap the spectator's imagination in stunted, dwarfish travesties of important literature. And the best adaptor will find it hard to do justice to a subtle, nuanced, inner or ambiguous novel. When Sheila Mander directed James's *Turn of the Screw* at Cheltenham, she had trouble recreating a ghost which may have objective existence or may simply be the product of a troubled fancy. "In the theatre you need only put a shadow onstage and immediately you make a clear statement," she says. "We played with light and had a dummy which was replaced by a person and moved very slightly; but it didn't really work."

Yet adaptation has its advantages. It can whet a theatre-goer's interest in an author he or she does not know. The versions of *In Pursuit of the English*, *A Single Man*, and *Hangover Square* seen in London last year may well have encouraged some of their audiences to explore Doris Lessing, Christopher Isherwood and

Patrick Hamilton. The Lyric's seven-hour *Morte d'Arthur*, though no great critical success, no doubt helped remind a forgetful world of Malory's existence.

Moreover, there are authors who might almost have written for the stage, so naturally do their plots and characters transfer there. "We insist that every adaptation has genuine validity and drama," says Graham Murray, director of the Royal Exchange. "With *Pride and Prejudice* it was as if Jane Austen had written a play."

The best adaptations have magicked into being some strangely familiar, yet strikingly original, new playwrights and have also stimulated the imagination of resourceful directors. Think of Peter

Brook's *Mahabharata*. Think of the remarkably complete *Beak House* that Shared Experience created with the neutral clothes, versatile voices and mimetic skills of just seven performers. Or, of course, think of the famous *Nicholas Nickleby* which David Edgar adapted for the RSC in 1980. There, actors switched in a twinkling from character to character, dialogue to monologue, direct speech to third-person reportage. Trevor Nunn's production expanded their artistic horizons and, indeed, those of the theatre itself. An adaptation turned out to be of historic importance.

The fact that Dickens was the author was particularly apt, since he was always fascinated by the theatre and, in another era, might well have written more than the few one-act plays he actually completed. His contemporaries staged many of his novels, sometimes while they were still being serialised and Dickens himself had yet to reveal if Smike or Little Nell would die or, as happened in the theatre, live happily ever after. In 1844 no fewer than eight versions of *A Christmas Carol* were simultaneously playing in London. Irving performed *Nicholas Nickleby*, Mr Jingle and Bill Sikes. Gilbert adapted *Great Expectations*. A ballet was even pirated from *The Pickwick Papers*. As that shows, adaptation is not a new industry, and in the 19th century it met an obvious need. The page, not the stage, was where significant creative talent was to be found. Indeed, it is arguable that the novelists were the playwrights which that most disappointing of dramatic eras so

signally failed to produce. Today adaptations of their work fill one of the great historic voids, embodying a refreshingly bold view of life as they do so. The appeal of, say, Dickens is that he dealt in the moral blacks and whites our generation yearns to recover.

Yet it would be pretty awful if such nostalgia swamped our theatres. The best adaptation is no substitute for a first-hand, first-class drama which brings a modern sensibility to bear on issues of size and moment. The most worrying statistic to have emerged from the Arts Council files is that the proportion of new work in our subsidised theatres, 18 per cent in 1987-8, was five points lower last year; and the decline shows every sign of continuing. Yesterday's novels are all very well. Where are today's plays?

memorably took on Ethel Merman's Broadway role as the indomitable mother.

Last chance...
THE work of painter Kaff Gervard has remained unknown until 20 years after her death because the never exhibited in half a century of painting. Her works, mainly landscapes, survive splendidly with their turbulent emotions intact and their richly tactile paint as fresh as the day they were created. This individual voice may be savoured for the first time at the Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury, Kent, until Saturday (0227 542747).

GALLERIES: EDINBURGH

Chameleon, charlatan or chimney sweep?

Andrew Gibbon Williams reassesses a German painter who changed style many times during a 50-year career

Ernst Wilhelm Nay (1902-1968) came up with a revealing metaphor to explain his painting: he said it was like climbing up a chimney, one foot on the left trying to get a foothold on the wall, the other on the right seeking out formal reflection. That was in 1958, when the 56-year-old Berliner was in the midst of producing the abstract "disc" paintings on which his reputation as the central figure of post-war German abstraction now depends.

Had you chanced upon one of these pictures at the Royal Academy's exhibition of 20th century German art five years ago, you might have guessed that Nay was a young man, the son of those enamoured by Hitler rather than one conscripted himself; probably one of the large band of European artists who were spellbound by an American Abstract Expressionism in the early Fifties. To understand the scale of such an error, you must visit the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, where an admirable exhibition organised by the Ludwig Museum in Cologne traces the genesis of Nay's beguiling late abstract works from the tangled roots of his Expressionist youth.

In the 1920s an early portrait by Nay was hung at the Berlin Academy between a Kokoschka and a Kirchner. It was Kirchner, however, rather than the Austrian, who was to influence him. Nay quite naturally assumed the brilliant palette and wilful, angular distortions of form in which

the founder of the Die Brücke group delighted and which descended, ultimately, from late Cézanne via Picasso.

But, as Nay admitted, a less strident member of Die Brücke, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, had a more decisive impact on the look of his pre-war

work. Invited to Norway in 1936 by the elderly Munch, Nay painted lyrical land- and seascapes of the Lofoten islands, which are composed broadly with the sweeping, jagged shapes characteristic of Schmidt-Rottluff's manner.

Like so many of his genera-

tion in Germany, Nay found himself branded as "degenerate" by the Nazi regime; his career waylaid by an imposed sojourn in France. Post-war, however, his reaction was ebullient. Schematic figures emerge like jolly ghosts from hatched surfaces of oil paint.

Titles become mythical: *Thais* and *Anna, Daughter of Hecate*. No wonder that practitioners of figurative expressionism such as Sandro Chia have adopted Nay as a forefather.

So unbalanced and Francophile has been our reading of the progress of European 20th century art that these works re-orientate our perspective on it. That is not to say, however, that they are Nay's best. If ever there was a painter whose career moved inexorably, if not evenly, towards a pure, triumphant coda, it is Nay. Briefly, in the early Fifties, he flirted again with the rhythmic pattern-making of Kandinsky. And then the shackles of Expressionism seemed to drift away.

In 1960, by employing exclusively the simplest and most absolute of forms, the circle, and by dipping his brush into black, white, the primary colours and only their nearest relation, Nay composed a picture called *Dance of Yellow*, which comes as near to music as any attempt in painting this century. He admired Boulez, Nono and Stockhausen; the pictures of this short period are convincing visual equivalents to their music, paintings as Nay said

which "add a grain of love to the universe". Had Nay not followed these with a series of canvases in which a distracting "eye" motif is introduced, and had not his late abstract solutions been swamped by the razzmatazz that surrounded the New York camp, then Nay might now be as well known a name as Jackson Pollock.

● E.W. Nay at the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Edinburgh (031 556 8921), Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm, £2, until July 21.



Abstract: Olive-Parade, 1966 by Ernst Wilhelm Nay

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CLASSICAL MUSIC: BRITTEN AWARD

Rewarded with a wider audience

The most pertinent comment was Charles Ives's to the Pulitzer Prize committee when he was given the music award in 1947: "Prizes are for boys." Since then, of course, the volume of arts prizes has grown enormously, but one may still feel - indeed, even more so - that there is a certain condescension in treating artistic activity on the level of school examinations. Not only that, but the huge importance of prizes, in terms of renown as well as cash, has long been recognised as distorting the phenomena that are meant to be rewarded, so that there are now distinct kinds of prizewinning, of novel, of play, made for prize-winning.

One therefore feels some anxiety at hearing the Britten Award for Composition, launched last year, described as "the Booker of music", though there is cause for hope as long as the judges resist the temptation to announce a shortlist and thereby increase both the competitiveness of the prize and any tendency it may have to create over the years a repertoire of look-alike Britten prize-winners. It is also a useful feature of the

award that, in addition to a money prize for the composer, it provides funds to make a commercial recording of the winning work, since far too little contemporary music is available on CD. And it is an optimistic sign that the first Britten Award went to a challenging work, and not to something unworshippingly mainstream. John Casken's win-

'The work is powerfully of the theatre'

ning chamber opera, *Golem*, had its first performance at the now defunct, much lamented Almeida Festival, two years ago, since when it has been done in the United States, and a third production is due to be mounted in the autumn for an Arts Council tour. That will give a wider audience the chance to meet a work which is powerfully of the theatre, with central roles strongly characterised and made for lyrical declamation. But of course the recording (on Virgin VCD 7 91204 2) will be a more permanent reminder of a piece that can play its sombre story forcefully in the imagination: the action is

rudimentary and elemental, easily transferring itself to the nowhere of the mind.

Casken's own libretto is a version of the golem legend, probably more familiar to most of us as the story behind *Frankenstein*: a learned man (Maharal) creates from clay a slave (Golem) who goes out of control. This duo has in the opera a rough context - a wife for Maharal and a quartet of underlings. But the other important character is Ometh, a "wounded, chained per-

son", who seems to embody a human-centred hope and striving, as distinct from the artificial, wilful path of Maharal. However, the piece is open to various interpretations, not because it is confused or under-imagined, but rather because Casken knows where to stop. Just as the characters have lopped-off names (Golem who is not quite a golem, Ometh who is a topped and tailed Prometheus), so the whole opera is a chunk of something bigger: the lack of the definite article in the title

hints at that too. Despite the fact that it has a rugged dramatic shape with an effective finish, *Golem* is a work that will go on completing itself in one's thoughts.

Or else one could see the text's loose-endedness as that of clay ready to be fashioned by music. Casken's vocal characters have a robust presence, especially those of the authoritative Maharal (bass-baritone), his clumsy self-image (bass-baritone) and the pained, singing Ometh (counter-tenor); these roles are excellently taken in the recording by Adrian Clarke, John Hall and Christopher Robson.

But just as remarkable is the quality of the instrumental writing - which not only supports but also slides into and out of the vocal activity - and of the ensemble performance, by Music Projects/London under Richard Bernas. There is, too, an awesome use of electronic music for the beating of great wings as the piece begins to lift itself out of the earth of its prologue.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

Only the rarest

THE Wexford Festival in Ireland, where they dust off the operatic rarities that other opera-house managements have barely heard of, reaches new heights of obscurantism this October. Donizetti's 49th opera, *L'Assedio di Calais*, lay unperformed for 150 years and has only been staged once in this century. Even fans of Christoph Willibald von Gluck are hazy on the detail of his *La Rencontre Imprévue* or *Les Pélerins de la Mecque*, though some claim that a later opera, *Die Entführung*, by a

fellow called Mozart, has remarkable similarities. But it is Hermann Goetz's *Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung* that is the most eagerly awaited, mainly because George Bernard Shaw described this German version of *The Taming of the Shrew* as the greatest comic opera of the 19th century.

Sing out, Rose

FOLLOWING the restored *Spartacus* - still to be unveiled in Britain - rumour has it that the next vintage Hollywood offering to be spruced up will be *Gypsy*. In Mervyn LeRoy's 1962 film, Rosalind Russell gamely and

memorably took on Ethel Merman's Broadway role as the indomitable mother.

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Charles Bremner reports from New York on a nation shedding the certainties of the past, including its debt to Britain

An alternative history of America

In the old television series *Dragnet*, Sergeant Friday, the deadpan detective, would interrupt voluble witnesses to insist: "Just the facts, Ma'am, just the facts." The words chimed with a particularly American faith in observable truth. Outsiders have long remarked on that streak which makes Americans cling to an earnest trust in the literal. Tocqueville admired it; Japanese politicians joke about it; Europeans laugh at the reliance of American magazines on the teams of "fact checkers". That gospel of objective reporting, with its reverence for sources and corroborative quotes, gives American newspapers their long-winded, Victorian flavour.

However, times are changing. America is shedding the old certainties, worrying loud and long about the difficulty of telling fact from fiction. A relativist view seems to be gaining power, an outlook well illustrated in *Dead Certainties*, the new book by Simon Schama, the Harvard historian. Everyone from television

producers to churchmen has taken to quoting the way Mr Schama, a Briton, uses varying accounts of the deaths of General Wolfe at Quebec and of a 19th-century Boston doctor to show how old assumptions of historic fact "dissolve into the multiple possibilities of alternative narrations".

Disparate forces have merged to push the pendulum. One is the commercial drive to feed the ever-growing appetite for "infotainment". This has produced reality television, a hybrid that encompasses everything from news broadcasts that use "re-enactment" to add verisimilitude to a report, to the docudramas that often convey spurious versions of recent events, just as Benjamin West's heroic but fictional depiction of the death of Wolfe did for generations of Britons.

In Hollywood, a place that has

always taken liberties with history, a dispute is raging over the first film to be made about the assassination of President Kennedy. Oliver Stone, its director whose films have already moulded a myth of the Sixties, is under fire for presenting the murder as a conspiracy by high-powered enemies of the president. Mr Stone argues that he has a right to explore a plausible theory and that his film is not even finished. But by casting the glamorous Kevin Costner in a central role Mr Stone seems bound to imprint a dubious version of history in the minds of younger Americans.

The quarrel about truth is loudest in the publishing world, thanks to the boom in non-fiction,



Schama: master of multiple possibility

much of it playing fast and loose with traditional standards of veracity. On one side are the literati—old-fashioned scholars as well as victims such as Nancy Reagan—who are incensed about factual errors, and on the other side the publishers and writers, such as Simon & Schuster and

Kitty Kelley, who claim some licence because truth is a slippery commodity.

This thinking goes back to the New Journalism, the opinionated, surreal school of reporting founded by Tom Wolfe and others in the 1960s, but it has been expanded so far that every pot-boiler seems to contain internal monologues and long dialogue that could only have come to the author as a secondhand account at best. The logic of the gossamer seems to hark back to James Boswell's contention that he could reconstruct Dr Johnson's speech because he was "strongly impressed with the Johnsonian ether". You could almost hear a generation of old-time news editors

turning in their graves when the writer Mary Gordon borrowed Keats's approach and told a conference held by the State University of New York the other day that "non-fiction is true when it is beautiful". A number of the eminent writers at the gathering, called Telling the Truth, subscribed to that view at least in part, according to *The New York Times*.

And there was wide support for the idea that writers of non-fiction can get all the facts right and still be wrong. The idea that history is opinion has been widely absorbed recently, fed by the revolution in education aimed at giving equal time to the losers as well as the winners in American history. The latest furor was started by a state committee in New York that last week recommended scrapping the old history curriculum because it was

based "on the perspective of males and whites". From now on, Columbus should be referred to as a visitor to a civilised land, and Thanksgiving be explained as a day of mourning for Indians.

A few on the committee, including Arthur Schlesinger, the historian, denounced this approach as a recipe for speeding the disintegration of the United States as a single nation. To teach that the country does not derive its language and political purposes and institutions from Great Britain amounts to falsifying history, Mr Schlesinger said in a dissenting report.

Optimists see America emerging from all this as a super-tolerant society in which there are dozens of counter-authorities for every authority. As an outsider it is easier to be swayed by the pessimists, who foresee a descent into confusion and anarchy. As Mr Schama makes clear in his book, treating the past as "nothing more than an artificially designed text" is just as naïve as the old approach of Sergeant Friday.

Ronald Butt

Mrs Thatcher's departure will allow John Major to resurrect some neglected Conservative principles

In the calculations of political strategists, voters' behaviour is significantly governed by the "What have you done for me lately?" factor. Some even think it the most important influence on vote-casting. I doubt this. The public memory of a government's general performance over its whole term is no less, and perhaps more, important in conditioning voters' behaviour.

Still, the "lately" factor is significant and it makes a serious handicap for the Tories under John Major, who have had little chance to do more than concentrate on rectifying mistakes made in Mrs Thatcher's final years, namely the poll tax and the return of inflation. The larger question of where Toryism goes from here is only now beginning to be formulated.

Mrs Thatcher's departure from the Commons and from any possibility of attempting "a comeback" should make it easier for Mr Major to see the way ahead. When, 16 years ago, she defeated Edward Heath, she was following the precedent set by Stanley Baldwin in 1922 in challenging a leadership felt by backbenchers to have abandoned a number of vital Tory principles. This was a protest against the corporatism of the Heath years, and its consequences were momentous: the transformation of the economy, the commitment to market principles, the freeing of enterprise and the taming of the unions.

Yet there were also eventually mistakes that caused Mrs Thatcher's own overthrow: principally the return of the inflation-recession syndrome, and the poll tax. For let us be clear that Europe, though it was the catalyst for the forces that undid her, was not the cause of her fall.

Europe is now the one policy on which she can make her voice an effective political instrument. If Mr Major weakens in the negotiations on the principle of federalism, or agrees to terms on monetary union that seem to make some form of federation unavoidable, Mrs Thatcher could be a powerful mobiliser of her domestic opinion against it. Yet without soaring interest rates, a slumping economy

and public fury over the poll tax, Sir Geoffrey Howe's strictures on her European posture could never have brought her down.

This means that on domestic policy Mrs Thatcher can have nothing to say that need worry Mr Major, since she herself bore overall responsibility for what has gone wrong with the economy. He has a clear run to present new Tory remedies to the other main cause for the party's unpopularity—the widespread discontent with the condition of the public services still under state control.

Hence the concept of a citizens' charter, which could, for instance, require refunds for rail passengers who receive below-standard services. The idea of enforcement and of refunds for some passengers which would be paid for by the fares of the rest has been much derided. But the heart of the matter is deeper than simple "consumerism". The key is public service investment, and if that cannot come from taxation (Labour's solution) it must come from the private capital market. We would have privatisation for efficiency, not simply to save the state money.

With the railways, simple privatisation will hardly be possible, partly because many commuter services, especially in the southeast, can only survive with state support. One mooted idea is that the railways could be privatised to allow them to raise money in the market, but with the state buying back for the public those commuter and essential services which can only survive with state support.

A convincing Conservative plan of this sort would manifest an essential aspect of Toryism, public responsibility, which was neglected during the Thatcher years when the priority was given to those other Tory principles: enterprise, rolling back the state and the rescue of the individual from corporate domination. Mrs Thatcher should rejoice that her exit from the leadership does not mean rejection of her domestic policies, but building on them. In her case the good she did will live after her.

Quite a protection racket

Safe in their rear-seat belts, our bureaucratic Nannies are extending their empire, says Bernard Levin



Nanny is at pains to make clear that the erection of such tributes will not be compulsory. Nanny, though, told us unequivocally that when front-seat belts had been made compulsory there would be no legislation requiring the obligatory wearing of back-seat belts; I therefore gave the new scheme three years before a talented sculptor is commissioned to design a tangible memorial for the standard roadside marker that the law will be then require. And don't think Nanny has finished; when, at the inquest, blame is laid upon one party, that party will have to pay for the installation of the memorial, and if no blame is allocated, the local government authority in which the accident occurred will be obliged to pay for the memorial out of the rates.

The real trouble is that Mr Choche is only 44, which means that he does not remember the

famous "Black Widow" roadside safety campaign, well, I do. It consisted of huge, monstrous, terrifying posters of a woman swathed in black, her face a mask of hideous torment. Drivers passing one of these appalling pictures either crashed their cars as they goggled at the horror, or pulled up at the very next pub and sank a dozen mortars.

And now somebody has come up with a claim that the water sprinklers in aircraft are dangerous to the passengers (particularly, I take it, Lot's wife). These sprinklers are similar to those installed in many offices and homes; the point of them is that if the temperature rises to a level indicating fire, the water will automatically start to pour out. A reasonable idea, you might think, but it has not been universally applauded. Some scientist has declared himself "increasingly

concerned" (when I am Supreme Ruler of the Universe I shall ban that phrase, invariably a signal that Nanny is about, and anyone using it will be eaten by specially trained salmonella microbes) at what might happen if a plane caught fire and the sprinklers turned themselves on.

It seems that if the passengers get wet in the life-saving water, they might breathe in some of it, and, should that happen, it is apparently possible that they could at the same time inhale smoke particles which may be found suspended in the water itself, and these smoke particles have a propensity to cause damage to the lungs. (Or not, of course, as the case might be, throughout.)

For one of Nanny's more pestilential characteristics it is difficult to withhold admiration, and that is her indefatigability, albeit in a bad cause. No trouble is

too great if it can make someone miserable, no labour too prolonged if the outcome is guilt-felling, no untruthfulness too brazen to practise, no hatred of other people's pleasure too intense.

Here she is again, only a few days ago, celebrating "Drinkwise Day" in the garments of the Health Education Authority, one of her most cherished guises, laying down "guidelines" to be followed in the drinking of "alcohol" (the very word, in its placeless content, stinks of her rage at the thought of people enjoying themselves), which must be measured in "units", 21 of which in a week is the "sensible weekly limit". The Health Education Authority defends its busybodying by saying there has been a 7 per cent rise in deaths from liver disease in 1989 compared with 1988, but apart from the carefully planted assumption that all liver disease is caused by alcohol, which is untrue, might the HEA think it possible that the increase in drinking is caused by moderate drinkers pushed past the limit by its incessant Nannying?

Still, she looms, the "North Western regional health authority" has been counting the number of drinks consumed in popular television programmes. The "worst" culprit is *EastEnders*, in which there is drinking to be seen every 10 minutes. I was almost ready to think that that was rather troubling, when I remembered that the programme lasts half an hour, which means that there are only three drinks downed in it, a state of affairs almost tantamount to teetotalism. (There is also, as you might expect, an example of Nanny's favourite kind of defamatory, when she says "we have no evidence that products are deliberately placed in some programmes but it would not surprise us if these arrangements were made".)

I laugh, though on the wrong side of my face, when I recall the promises we were given by the Tories in relation to personal freedom and choice. We were to be given back our lives, to make or mar, while government would get off our backs and confine itself to impersonal matters. Would anyone care to track a bottle of HEA units with me before erecting my tombstone at that nasty bend in the M4 near Reading?

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

To fly from Luton to Belfast in a Boeing 737 with "Britannia" painted on the side costs £35 single. To fly from Heathrow in a Boeing 737 with a "British Airways" logo costs £97 single, full fare. And British Midland? £97. Well, there's a coincidence!

"Of course," said the travel agent, "only must actually pay BA's full fare. Others make a reservation as an insurance policy, then, a day before the flight, cancel and book a "day-before" seat. That costs £60. It gets a bit hectic," he added, "the day before, because everyone is cancelling and rebooking."

I shall resist a diatribe on airline pricing. This kind of thing makes me so angry that I would rather crawl on my hands and knees to Luton pushing a matchbox with my nose along the hard shoulder of the M1 than play the airlines' game. So Britannia it is.

You get a different type of passenger at Luton. I remember, last time I was there, saying to the passenger in front of me in a queue at the check-in desk: "Is this the flight for Geneva?"

"I don't know," she replied, "we're with Intasun."

On Saturday's flight to Belfast (when those passengers who thought it was like British Rail and you could sit anywhere had been guided to their seats, I started sampling the in-flight sound channels, to realise that the woman with the beehive hairdo in front of me had both earpiece speakers in her headphones swivelled the wrong way round so the outside covers,

rather than the loudspeakers inside, were resting against each ear. For the whole flight she struggled furiously with the controls, perplexed by the poor sound quality. I longed to advise her, but was reluctant to importune.

Besides, I had anxieties of my own to contend with. I was attending a graduation and, as many parents will know, on occasions like these close family gets more nervous than the undergraduate.

Mind you, she was pretty nervous, all dressed up in a new suit, posing in front of the geraniums in the drizzle, on the steps to the main entrance of "Ulster University in Coleraine. She was my mother.

You can choose your graduation from a range of ceremonies and different sites in the UK. My mother, being our mother, would never do the straightforward thing and therefore chose Northern Ireland. We, being her children, chose an exotic variety of ways of getting there: four out of six of us made it, though the one bringing his girlfriend on a motorbike from Barcelona via Roscoff and Cork was late.

Mum and dad themselves, with an assortment of children and grandchildren, had booked a caravan by the sea in Donegal. All now assembled by the geranium pot in Coleraine.

"Sit down, could you?" said my father, camera in hand, to my mother, "I want to include more of the background."

"He was always keen on the

background," said mum. Photos taken, we moved to the souvenir programme stand.

Here the family (not the graduate) encountered our first shock. We found her name, "Theresa Parris," included alphabetically with all the others. But our mother was better than the others. She had a dozen of her essays. Seldom had she got below a B. She got 98 per cent in one exam. Why was this not stated? Were there no grades? This was a first-class graduate!

We filed in. Her gown looked splendid. They took her away from us to sit in a section reserved for candidates. She did not want to go. Throughout the day she kept trying to include the family in everything. But she had to go. Then the speeches.

Another shock. The speeches did not mention my mother. A new emeritus professor made a speech. When would Mimi (the grandchildren's name for my mother) be speaking, squeaked the grandchildren? One of them, Adam, began clapping each graduate exaggeratedly, even before they had risen. My mother stood up, along with the others, to join the waiting line.

"Mimi!" shouted Adam, applauding wildly and causing a small stir in our section of the auditorium. I just wanted to shout "98 per cent!"

Later, mum rejoined us, now wearing leggings she had bought in Connemara. "Do you feel any different, now you're a graduate?" we asked. "We mean: 'You don't', of course."

"Do you know," said my mother, "I think I do."

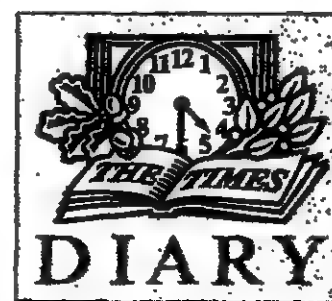
Birt takes the biscuit

Governors of the BBC meet in utmost secrecy today to decide between the two contenders for the director-generalship of the corporation, Michael Checkland, the incumbent, and John Birt, his deputy. Politicians of both left and right are tipping Birt, who has been coming in in recent months, making full use of his critics say, of the BBC's lavish hospitality budget.

Throughout his career, Birt has managed to charm both sides of the political spectrum. As a young producer in the Sixties he was responsible for *The World in Action*, then considered left-wing. Yet by the Eighties Sir Bernard Ingham, Mr Thatcher's press secretary, could welcome his arrival at the BBC from LWT. "The BBC was a very arrogant organisation until John Birt came along," says Ingham in *Kill the Messenger*, his memoirs. Less the ultimate fair-weather friend, it seems, rather a man who practises what he preaches when it comes to production even-handed programming.

Birt's even-handedness finds favour, too, with Peter Bottomley, vice-chairman of the Conservative media committee. "I remember him at a cup final, with friends on either side cheering for different teams. Birt seemed equally pleased whichever side scored a goal."

So intense has the rivalry between the two men become that some upstairs are even suggesting that Checkland might be given simply one year's contract extension, to let BBC watchers enjoy another 12 months of arm-to-arm combat. Checkland, who feels he is paying the price in popularity for his attempts to reduce the BBC's bloated establishment, would surely reject such a slur on his leadership.



As the Gulf medals were announced at the weekend, those covering the war received their own awards from Saudi Arabia. The *Hyatt International Hotel in Riyadh*, which made a fortune from journalists staying during the conflict, has dispatched certificates to its former guests honouring their "dedication and bravery". For expenses beyond the call of duty!

Happy eater

Sir Robin Rawick, Britain's incoming ambassador to Washington, might be forgiven feeling a touch of indignation when he peruses the official record of his predecessor's entertainment calendar. By the end of Sir Antony Acland's four-year term, more than 16 people a day will have passed through his elegant Lutyns residence on a variety of social calls.

All entertaining must be logged, down to the last cup of coffee, in order that the ambassador may be reimbursed by the Foreign Office. As Sir Antony packs in preparation for his departure later this month, he has been flipping through the official ledger. His tally includes 1,700 overnight guests, 9,000 for dinner, 3,700 for lunch and 6,500 for tea and coffee. Out of curiosity, he checked the totals against those of his predecessor. "Neck and neck," he says. Will the new man be able to keep up the pace?

A better racket

The sun stopped play at Wimbledon yesterday — play at backgammon, blackjack and bridge, that is. While waiting for the sun to smile on the centre court, the players' canteen and changing rooms have been transformed into gambling paradises. Particularly adept with the doubling-dice have been Gabriela Sabatini, the Argentine seed, and the American Jennifer Capriati, who say the game helps preserve their competitive edge.

Aaron Krickstein, the American seed, has demonstrated the same skills of determination and competitiveness he exudes on the court at the card table, even if the Formica-topped surfaces in the player's dining room are not quite the green baize of Crookford's. Players have become adept at catching shooting cards as scooping up low-lying balls on court.

Logo largesse

Corporate images are big business today. The design bills for fiddling with BP's shield or straightening ICI's logo run into six figures. Yesterday's



artists were not so lucky. Eric Fraser, who designed Mr Thorne, the corporate identity of British Gas for 30 years, was paid five

guineas for his original drawing. When Mr Thorne became a national figure, probably second only to the Michelin man in ubiquity, his agent negotiated a further one-off fee of £26. "Then it was not unreasonable. Five guineas was the going rate," says the Rev Geoffrey Fraser, his son.

Sixty years later, British Gas is making amends. "It is redeeming the balance by paying all the costs of a three-year touring exhibition of my father's work," says Fraser. Coming soon to a gas board showroom near you.

The recession, a progress report: the armed forces are looking for just two special graduates to join up this year, compared with 448 jobs for graduates and specialists last year, reports the Central Services Unit, the graduate employment service. A brace of field marshals, perhaps?

Good old Harold

A s historians begin to assess Mrs Thatcher's role in 20th-century politics the first serious academic study of Harold Wilson is about to make repairs to the somewhat tattered reputation of the former Labour prime minister. Ben Pimlott, the historian, has just finished the first draft of his biography of Wilson, to be published next year, and concludes that not only does the economic record of Wilson's governments compare favourably with what came after, but that he played a crucial role in creating a more liberal society.

"This is not a whitewash. It will be a critical portrait," says Pimlott, who is said to have been paid more than £150,000 for the biography. His conclusions will cut across the widely accepted view of Lord Wilson as a prime minister without a strategic purpose, who ran his government with an eye on the next opinion poll.

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CORRIDOR DIPLOMACY

John Major's emollient approach to the European Community appears to be paying dividends, not only in the realm of diplomacy but also in the opinion polls. With some help from the Yugoslavian upheaval, Luxembourg was turned into something of a success for Britain, in the sense that it was not an isolationist failure. But Mr Major knows that this was a strictly defensive triumph. Ambushes were avoided, offending words deleted, disagreements fudged, commitments postponed, arguments sidestepped.

At some point between now and the Maastricht summit in early December, however, Mr Major really will have to nail his colours to a mast. Judging by the comments yesterday from Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, who was endorsing Margaret Thatcher's view that the present draft union treaty was unacceptable, there may yet be a return to full diplomatic conflict.

The prime minister has clearly changed Britain's negotiating tactics from those of Mrs Thatcher. He has adopted the three rules of defensive diplomacy. First, a summit is not the time to mount an attack. Summits are media circuses. They are designed for mutual admiration and repaying political favours, for soothing words and ringing affirmations of brotherly love. Informal negotiation by clearly instructed diplomats behind closed doors is the time to use knuckles, issue threats and make ultimatums. Britain's opposition to an extension of majority voting, to wider Commission competence or to greater taxing powers for Brussels, are for wheel-dealing, for concealing behind some wider fudge, in between summits. It is the others who should be forced to appear intransigent in public.

A second rule is to stress areas of agreement and expand these, thus persuading others that their insistence on some new dream is purely for generalities or preambles. Might not a common European currency adopted spontaneously by businessmen be much the same as a single

currency formally and contentiously introduced by the Council of Ministers? British officials believe that, deep down, the Germans and French share many of their own reservations about over-hasty political and economic union. The trick is to convince them that Britain's objections are not very different from their own concerns, albeit expressed through different principles and phrases.

A third rule follows from the second. It is to form alliances with other countries over specific issues: with Germany about the primacy of economic convergence over arbitrary timetables for monetary union; with Denmark about the ultimate sovereignty of national parliaments; with France about the power of national ministers over the European parliament and the Commission. By creating a dense network of such *ad hoc* alliances, Mr Major believes he will be able to transform the "unacceptable" draft treaty produced by Luxembourg into a document which Britain can sign in Maastricht.

All very clever, if it works. But there are some within the EC, notably Jacques Delors, who wish for no such compromises, who quite simply want power for Brussels and want it from national governments and parliaments. The new British diplomatic pudding will be proved only in the eating. Will it prevail on the Germans to drop their demands for European control over national fiscal policies in 1994? Will it persuade the Italians and French to abandon their chosen timetable for monetary union? Will it stop the other eleven countries from sacrificing their democratic principles on the altar of a centralised bank?

The new diplomacy is certainly better than the old. Cunning and subterfuge have a part to play in any campaign. Mr Major has not said what it is in the new treaty that he does or does not find acceptable. He has not done so because he does not wish to reveal his negotiating hand. Sooner or later he must do so, and it may mean full-frontal rows, vetoes and conflict. What he has bought at Luxembourg is six months' grace.

SELF-DENIAL AT THE TOP

Other people's pay is almost as much a target for prurient gossip as other people's private lives. Further high rises for high earners in the private sector, notably among newly privatised companies, are expected this week. The beneficiaries of this largesse should brace themselves for a spell in the stocks.

John Baker, chief executive of recently privatised National Power, found that some of the rotten eggs he was pelted with last week were thrown by the government. But the government's censure of the rises of top managers in privatised industries is out of kilter with its policy. The government approved the prospectuses issued for National Power and other utilities. These made it clear that senior executives' pay would be moved to levels "appropriate" for private-sector companies. That means upwards.

But what is appropriate? Comparability between one executive director and another is a flawed basis for calculating pay and is becoming a mighty engine of top-pay inflation. The supposedly independent committees which company directors use to advise them about their own "going rate" are often made up of people exactly like themselves. Though not quite rate-fixing cartels, the air in these committees is full of the sound of mutual backscratching.

Not many of the directors of newly privatised companies have made their way up through the sweat of competitive industry. They have not been tested in the market place and are not necessarily in hot demand from other private-sector companies, least of all in these exigent times. To be sure, they need to be motivated and kept ahead of more competitive finance directors and others in their employ. But they do not need superleague salaries overnight.

The argument reduces itself to what salary should "a chap like so-and-so" expect to

earn? This is a matter of lifestyle. A modern boss may expect his two or three children to be privately educated; he may want to have two holidays abroad each year; he may have a nice house in town - £500,000 buys far from the best - and a modest retreat in the country. His household may run two or three cars. He may pursue an expensive hobby and save well for retirement. This is not the stuff of great wealth, but then great wealth is the reward of risk. Few corporate chiefs in the newly privatised sector have taken serious risks. On this basis, Mr Baker's new salary of £135,000 is not extreme either way, nor is the £100,000 announced for Nicholas Wood of Wessex Water.

What is extraordinary is that these companies can so coolly have announced the rises in this month of this year. There may never be a good year to give the boss a big pay rise. But there can seldom have been a worse one. In the midst of recession with unemployment worsening (including among senior executives), a catch-up in annual steps from the public-sector norm to the private sector one would have been more tactful, and more politically astute. Staged rises - making much of the self-denial - might have avoided the backlash.

The industrial implications are more serious. Over the negotiating table with the workforce, 50 per cent for the chairman will strike an ugly discord with an offer of RPI minus one or two. In this context, spectacular boardroom rises are simply bad management. Those who receive them are paid to manage well, and should look to their duties. There are usually plenty of candidates for the boss's job. He can hardly demand that his co-directors ignore this fact and pay him on a basis of comparability, while he uses free-market criteria to pay his workforce.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

Throughout this century Sweden has made a virtue of its insularity. Swedes believed they could reconcile the irreconcilable: socialism without marxism; and security with neutrality. But now the country has begun to feel that unscandinavian emotion, self-doubt. Hence its decision to apply for membership of the European Community, which is to be formally lodged today.

Following the lifting of exchange controls two years ago, Swedish businessmen invested £5.5 billion in the EC last year and now employ several times as many people there as they do at home. After 60 years of almost uninterrupted Social Democrat rule, Sweden is at the start of a political revolution. A political creed - which, combined with avoidance of war, turned it from one of the poorest to the richest state in Europe after Switzerland - appears doomed. In September's election Swedish voters may finally break faith with democratic socialism and try something else.

Even the Social Democrats, whose support in the polls has fallen in three years from 43 per cent to 29 per cent, are abandoning the most cherished tenets of Swedish socialism, and moving towards the "revolution through choice" promised by the opposition Moderates and Liberals. Carl Bildt, the leader of the Moderate party who may well be the next prime minister, says bluntly that "the famous Swedish model is dead".

Sweden is still prosperous, enviably law-abiding and, by European standards, fully employed. But by the 1970s the social contract between capital and labour on which the model depended was buckling

under pressure from trade union interests. High labour unit costs and chronic absenteeism were blighting private enterprise as well as the bloated public sector. Public spending was out of control. The "successful" Swedish model began to look all too much like the failed British model.

Through the 1980s, Sweden struggled unsuccessfully to find a "third way", to save central planning while freeing the economy. Production stubbornly continued to fall, inflation to rise and the balance of payments to worsen. Public spending accounted for more than 60 per cent of GDP, half of it spent on social benefits. Last October, Sweden entered its deepest recession since the 1930s and the government dropped its commitment to full employment. Welfare spending was cut for the first time in 60 years. The state bureaucracy was trimmed and partial privatisation of utilities was promised. And the bid to join the European Community was announced.

The revolution is still in its early stages. Even after January's tax reforms, taxation absorbs half the average Swede's income. Privatisation is in its infancy. The prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson, still talks the familiar Social Democrat language, dreaming (somewhat naively) of a "Swedish model" of the EC, "a home of social justice and solidarity... not a battlefield for the big companies and primitive capitalism". But most of Mr Carlsson's countrymen see the EC, as did many Britons in the 1970s, not as a way of securing the socialist nest, but as a means of escaping from it.

Appeal court's 'self-inflicted' wounds

From Mr Michael Cousins

Sir, The persistent failure by the Court of Appeal to deal with cases involving new evidence has been excused by some, including certain past members of that court, as being a direct result of the fact that it has no investigative powers of its own.

Fiddlers' The true reason is that since 1974 the court has itself chosen to descend into the arena of fact, an arena which ought to be the exclusive province of the jury. Instead of asking the question, "might this new evidence have affected the view taken by the jury of the case as a whole?", it has asked itself "Are we satisfied that the verdicts are safe and satisfactory?"

In the recent appeal of the Maguire family and their friends it embarked on a retrial of the original case without the benefit of hearing any of the appellants themselves or their defence witnesses or even being able to read the transcripts of their evidence at the original trial, which evidence in most cases being no longer available.

In the course of its judgment (report, June 27) the court drew attention to the absurdity of a retrial because "quite apart from the inherent and probably insuperable difficulty of rehearsing events which occurred 17 years ago, a critical witness is dead".

The court failed to heed its own warnings. It came to conclusions of fact which were in many cases not only in direct contrast to those found by Sir John May after his enquiry last year on identical evidence but were patently absurd.

With regard to one particular piece of evidence of which Sir John May did not have the benefit, which suggested at the very least a conspiracy by the prosecution scientists "to be careful" about the non-specific nature of the test used by the prosecution scientists, the court concluded that "their (the scientists') worries were groundless". The fact that the original trial was misled by this "careful" approach to their evidence does not appear to have concerned the court at all.

The approach adopted by the court in this and other equally disastrous cases is not one the court is obliged either by statute or by precedent to take. It is a self-inflicted disease. Unhappily the disease shows all the signs of being incurable. To give the court the further investigatory powers suggested would be as appropriate as treating a heroin addict by sewing on a third arm.

Yours sincerely,
M. P. COUSINS,
1 Crown Office Row,
Temple, EC4A
June 28.

Federal roots

From Mr Peter Linklater

Sir, In the present controversy over the meaning of "federal" it may be helpful to recall the merger of the Federation of British Industry and the British Employers' Confederation some 20 years ago. The one factor in common between the new Confederation of British Industry and its predecessors was the determination of their members that their sovereignty was inviolate. In other words a federation represents no more and no less than what its members desire it to be.

It is of course a matter for reflection that the absence of employer and indeed union solidarity has repeatedly plunged the post-war British economy into a unique sequence of price and incomes policies interspersed with anarchic free-for-alls.

It is also arguable that any civilised society should seek ways in which sovereignty can be shared. Both Nato and the United Nations have on occasion shown the benefit of subordinating national will to the concept of a wider community of interest. The dogma of parliamentary sovereignty in this country has reinforced adversarial politics and produced governments which have cheerfully reneged on solemn undertakings by their predecessors. Is this the origin of Albion Perfidy?

Yours faithfully,
PETER LINKLATER,
The Gables, Southover High Street,
Lewes, East Sussex.

UN food aid

From Mr Paul Mitchell

Sir, Martin Fletcher alleges (report, June 7) that it was the White House which alerted the World Food Programme to Saddam's diversion of UN aid shipments to Iraq. In fact, the WFP office in Baghdad learned of the diversion on May 26 and protested to the Iraqi authorities on May 27; our Rome headquarters decided to stop further deliveries from Jordan on May 31. The White House statement was not released until June.

The food unaccounted for - approximately half of a shipment of nearly 5,000 tons of wheat flour trucked from Jordan - is part of an emergency operation for Iraq that WFP approved on March 25. The total operation involves 35,166 tons

of food to be distributed during 100 days to 735,000 beneficiaries considered as vulnerable groups and to Iranian refugees under the protection of UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

These supplies were not intended "primarily" for Kurdish refugees in the north of Iraq, as your report alleges. In fact, since food delivered through ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) to the Kurdish returnees was not affected by the diversion, such shipments have been continuing.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL MITCHELL (Chief,
Public Affairs and Information),
World Food Programme,
426 Via Cristoforo Colombo,
00145 Rome.
June 25.

subscribers in June 1990, asking them detailed questions about their experiences regarding a number of holiday-related topics. Of the 34,235 members who responded to the survey, 23,595 had taken a foreign holiday in the previous year and reported on their experience.

One hundred and fifty-five members reported on holidays in Egypt, of whom 60 per cent reported that they suffered from an illness during their holiday. This compares with only 3 per cent of those visiting Sweden.

From Mr William Sibree

Sir, As with the earlier spate of criticism after the convictions of the Birmingham six had been quashed, I find Robert Kee's views ("Unappealing justice", June 27) on the Maguire appeal strangely undirected.

What should the Court of Appeal have done which it failed to do? Accept the criticisms of Sir John May unquestioningly? That would rightly have brought forward charges of lack of independence in the judiciary. Admit evidence which as a matter of law was inadmissible? That would be a special exception made for the Maguires which is not available to other defendants.

Declare them innocent? That is more than any court or jury can do. Take into account "the demeanour of those who continue to assert their innocence"? That would be a travesty of justice in cases where the demeanour was guilty. The fairness of the criminal justice system can only be sustained by impartial examination of the evidence.

Lurking behind these ill-focused criticisms, all I can find is an inability to accept that the judiciary can have reached the right conclusion after weighing the facts and arguments. That attitude strikes at the very root of the rule of law and I find it far more alarming than anything said by the Court of Appeal.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM SIBREE,
5 Graham Road, E8.

From Mrs Sarah McCabe

Sir, The parsimonious judgment of the Court of Appeal has provided an acquittal of sorts for the defendants in the Maguire case. A less equivocal verdict might have been rendered by the original jury if the criminal justice system had provided equal access to forensic evidence to both defence and prosecution.

Utilize the Maguire case, however, the resounding not-guilty verdict in favour of Messrs Randle and Pottle (report, June 27) shows that one part of the criminal justice system is in good health. In this final power, challengeable only on conviction, lies the jury's real importance. It has had triumphant expression on a number of historic occasions in this country and in the United States.

This is an uncomfortable doctrine for governments, judicial administrators, judges and legal purists. But juries will refuse to convict where the application of the law would lead to an unjust or harsh result in a particular case.

Yours etc.,
SARAH MCCABE (Associate
Member, Centre for Criminological
Research, Oxford University),
1 Stoke Place,
Old Headington, Oxford.
June 23.

From Mr George Thomas

Sir, Your report (June 27) that during the debate on the EC in the Commons Mr Heath asked "what the fuss was about on federalism when Britain had given Australia, Canada and Nigeria federal systems".

Shedding light on Gloucester's glass

From Dr Pamela Tudor-Craig

Sir, The assertions in your report (June 20) on the proposed windows for the Chapel of the English Saints in Gloucester Cathedral that "if the cathedral had decided a few months later they would have had to seek permission from the Cathedrals Fabric Commission" and that "the views of the Victorian Society, English Heritage and other bodies would have had to be considered" are misleading.

The project could not have got off the ground without the encouragement of the Cathedrals Fabric Commission's predecessor, the Cathedrals Advisory Commission, or Gloucester Cathedral's own fabric committee, a body appointed to represent all serious conservationist views.

The windows for which the Victorian Society are clamouring were executed in 1868 in early pastiche perpendicular, 1859-62 are regarded as the prime years by Clayton and Scott fanatics. By 1864 Gilbert Scott was writing that "some of Clayton and Bell's productions are of a high character but a large proportion are damaged or ruined by... a great run of business... constant high pressure and working against time". As Dr Lawrence points out (June 22), these particular windows are further flawed by serious paint loss, due to underfiring in the first place.

Can the Victorian Society not believe that for many of us the strictures of early Victorian and the banalities of the later Victorian (with honourable exceptions) are a serious hindrance to the appreciation of some of our greatest architectural interiors, and to their use for the purpose for which they were intended?

Visual assault is no aid to worship. Some of us would far prefer to see the sky and the trees through a plain window - unless we had the chance, of course, of an inspiring new work by an artist as splendid as Tom Denny.

Yours sincerely,
PAMELA TUDOR-CRAIG,
Home Farm, Leighton Bromswold,
Nr Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.
June 23.

From the Dean of Gloucester

Sir, Your report on the reaction of the Victorian Society to our decision to replace three windows in the south-east ambulatory chapel at Gloucester Cathedral with new stained glass implies an accusation that the Dean and Chapter rushed through these proposals.

The scheme had, in fact, been under consideration since late 1985. From the formation of our fabric committee in March 1988, the proposal was discussed and duly approved at every stage unanimously. The committee had on its three members appointed by the Cathedrals Advisory Commission.

The Victorian Society has said that there are areas of plain glass

available for a new commission. This presumably refers to two windows in the north-east ambulatory chapel. However, of the remaining three windows, two contain memorial glass and all contain medieval fragments in their tracery. Our aim was to achieve a location where the new glass could stand on its own.

We are undertaking extensive work on the preservation of our vast amount of Victorian glass, but a cathedral remains a living focus of worship and art by receiving contributions of every age. Opinions obviously differ, but our judgment, after due consultation and a glazier's report, was that these three windows should be replaced.

We have plans to display two panels in the 19th-century bay of our exhibition, but would welcome any appropriate suggestion of where the glass might be re-used or displayed by those particularly interested in it. Yours faithfully,
KENNETH JENNINGS,
Chapter Office,
18 College Green, Gloucester.
June 25.

From Mr Peter Larkworthy

Sir The Clayton and Bell glass in Gloucester Cathedral is entirely appropriate in subject matter, style and colouring to the Chapel of the English Saints, for which it was specifically designed by my great-grandfather, Alfred Bell, and his partner Richard Clayton, in association with Gilbert Scott. So is the glass in the choir clerestory and the painted vault, also by them.

The suggestion that this glass might find a home in a museum is unrealistic. Few if any museums have space enough to display it effectively as a series, and split up it would cease to have any relevance. Its more likely resting place will be the packing cases.

Over the last 25 years or more I have been involved in the restoration of many fine examples of Clayton and Bell's decorative work, and I am at present consultant conservator at Great Ormond Street hospital. With the support of English Heritage and others, it has been possible to retain the stained glass and painted interior of the hospital chapel, all by Clayton and Bell, which when restored will be seen as an important and outstanding example of the period. Cannot such avenues be explored at Gloucester?

If wiser counsels do not prevail, and the glass is removed, it is to be hoped that the replacement is worthy of its setting, that it enhances and complements the splendour of the architecture, and that it does not seek, like much modern decorative art, to make an aggressive and ill-mannered statement on its own behalf.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
PETER LARKWORTHY,
19 Fen Road, Basingstoke,
Nr Royston, Hertfordshire.
June 25.

Church and Europe

From the Secretary-General of the General Synod of the Church of England

Sir, Clifford Longley ("Bruges Group at prayer", June 15) may well be correct that the *Catholic Herald* gives more coverage to European matters than the *Church Times*. He is not correct, however, when he says that "Europeanness is not on the agenda of the private discourse among those who man and run the Church of England".

In January this year, the Church of England signed an agreement with the Evangelical Church in Germany. The French and English Anglican-Roman Catholic Committees jointly produced a booklet encouraging church twinnings and exchanges. Conversations are currently under way with the Nordic and Baltic Lutheran churches. The Church of England is a member of the Conference of European Churches, whose vice-president is the Dean of Durham.

We have a representative on the executive of the European Ecumenical Commission on Church and Society, whose staff in Brussels and Strasbourg monitor developments in the Community. Last year, the Archbishop of Canterbury appointed an official representative at the European Institutions in Strasbourg.

I could go on. It is as unwise to judge churches by their newspapers as to judge nations. One of the joys of being an Anglican is that it is possible to retain a clear sense of national identity and yet feel part of a wider community, whether it be in Europe, in the Anglican Communion or in the world. I suspect that Roman Catholics have a similar mix of sentiments. As Mr Longley rightly says, this is not a matter of partisan denominational interest.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP MAWER,
Secretary-General,
The General Synod of the Church of England,
Church House,
Great Smith Street, SW1.
June 19.

Name badges

From Dr K. M. Thompson

Sir, I was interested in the report (June 27) by your political correspondent, Nicholas Wood, "Putting a name to public servants". In common with others in front-line services, staff in the Hertfordshire Record Office wear name badges when "on duty" in the public search room. However even those who work behind the scenes and rarely come into contact with our customers wear their badges, surely an indication of the pride they take in their work.

Mr Willers, author of the think-tank proposal, can be assured that many public servants are ahead of him in this regard. Yours faithfully,
KATHRYN THOMPSON
(County Archivist),
Hertfordshire County Council,
County Hall, Hertford.

Slanging match

From Mr Tom Pike

Sir, The letter from Mrs Jean Land defending fishwives (June 25) poses a problem. If we are to have no verbally-gifted fishwives are we to have no drunken lords, no sober judges, no blaspheming troopers, no wailing bookmakers, and no French leavers? And if not, who is to replace these useful members of society?

Yours faithfully,
TOM PIKE,
38 Merlin Grove, Beckenham, Kent.

A ray of sunshine?

From the Rector of All Souls Church, Langham Place

Sir, How sensible of Andre Agassi to wear a white tracksuit onto the Centre Court (report, June 28). We are fortunate to have the sun-loving Americans here at all, in the light of our so-unpredictable June weather. My hope is that Agassi will return, year after year, and bring to Wimbledon the exuberance and sunshine that earlier and equally colourful competitors were able to contribute.

If Simon Barnes had been a reporter in the 1920s, presumably he would have written about Borotra and "that silly beret". Long live Andre Agassi and his tracksuit, cycle shorts, hair - and superb tennis. Why can't we produce such players?

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD BEWES,
All Souls Church,
Langham Place, W1.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number - (071 782 5046).



COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
June 29: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Northern Ireland today.

Having been received by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (the Right Hon Peter Brooke MP), Lieutenant General Sir John Wilsey (GOC Northern Ireland) and Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for County Antrim (Sir Richard Hobbs), Her Majesty visited Thiepval Barracks, Headquarters Northern Ireland, Lisburn and presented new colours to the 19th, 3rd, 4th and 5th Battalions of the Ulster Defence Regiment. The Queen was received on the Parade Ground with a Royal Salute.

After the presentation, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address the Parade and the Parade Commander replied.

The Queen later honoured the Regiment with her presence at luncheon.

In the afternoon The Queen visited the Northern Ireland Hospice, Belfast.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Belfast (Colonel James Wilson), The Queen opened the new extension to the Hospice.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, who attended a Garden Party at Hillsborough Castle, where Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for County Down (Colonel William Browne).

The Countess of Arlisle, the Right Hon Sir Robert Fellowes, Mr Charles Anson and Major-General Brian Pennington were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, this morning continued his visit to the 1st Battalion The Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Cameron) and, as Colonel, the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, at Munster, Federal Republic of Germany.

Captain George Roche was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 29: The Duke of York, Patron of the Round Square Conference, today visited Box Hill School, Mickleham, Dorset, Surrey.

Today's royal engagements
The Queen will open the new administrative offices of the Standard Life Assurance Company at Tanfield, Edinburgh, at 2.45.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, will attend receptions at the Palace of Holyroodhouse at 11.30 and 4.00 for those who have achieved the gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Princess of Wales will attend a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel at 12.35 in aid of the Rainbow House, a project for children's hospice in Wales.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Irish Rangers, will visit the 1st Battalion at Ballyshannon Barracks, Warrington, at 11.00, and, as President of the Royal School of Needlework, will attend a reception at Hampton Court Palace at 7.15.

The Duchess of Kent will attend Wimbledon at 12.55.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr E.P. Clarkson and Miss A.C. Jacobs
The engagement is announced between Kenneth Phillip, only son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Clarkson, of Chertsey, near Folkestone, Kent, and Amanda Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Jeremy Jacobs, of Jordans, West Wiltshire, Sussex.

Mr E.J.H. Dick and Miss H.C. McCrie
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs E.J. Dick, of Canterbury, Kent, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs W.M. McCrie, of Corby, Northamptonshire.

Mr S.A. Foot and Miss S.J. Coup
The engagement is announced between Simon Augustus, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Roy Foot, of Nottingham, and Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Coup, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Mr A.C. Hanes and Miss G.M. Williams
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Mr Derrick Hanes and Mrs Sheila Hanes, of Sale, Cheshire, and Gabrielle, youngest daughter of the late Mr Bernard Williams and the late Mrs Nancy Williams.

Mr M.L. Isphahani and Miss R. Saeed-Sharrier
The engagement is announced between Mirza Ibrahim, only son of Mr Mirza Mohamed Isphahani and Syeda Akhtar Isphahani, and grandson of his late father, Mirza Abol Hassan Isphahani and Begum M.A.R. Isphahani, of Karachi, Pakistan, and Romany, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Yousif Saeed-Sharrier, of Spanish Place, London, W1.

Mr E.L. Mead and Miss S.J. Worlidge
The engagement is announced between Harvey, son of Mr R.L. Mead and Mrs D.V. Mead, of Winchester, and Sarah, younger daughter of Captain R.A. Worlidge, of Bath.

Mr S.C. Newton and Miss J.L. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr J.A. Newton, of Bury, West Sussex, and Mrs D. Newton, of Exwell, Derbyshire, and Jessica, younger daughter of the Hon Geoffrey and Mrs Wilson, of Newton Valence, Hampshire.

Mr G.P. Phillips and Miss C.M.A. Kemp
The engagement is announced between George, elder son of Mr and Mrs P.W. Phillips, of Kingston Hill, Surrey, and Charlotte, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W.M. Kemp, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr W.G.C. Sheephanks and Miss A.C. Robertson
The engagement is announced between William, son of the late Mr C.W. Sheephanks and of Mrs Sheephanks, of Arthington Hall, Yorkshire, and Alice, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J.S.D. Robertson, of Glendevon, Perthshire.

Mr J.A. Wilson and Miss J.A. Reims
The engagement is announced between Keith, son of Mr and Mrs Eric Wilson, of Lynton, Hampshire, and Julie, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Britton, of Brockenhurst, Hampshire.

OBITUARIES

THOMAS CRITCHLEY

Thomas Alan Critchley, writer and former civil servant, died on June 28 aged 72. He was born on March 11, 1919.



TOM Critchley, a senior Home Office civil servant, was right about the dangers posed by changes in the police. He warned in 1970 that the report existing for years between a predominantly working-class police, organised mainly into small units, and the mass of the population would not necessarily survive the then changes in police organisation. Those included the formation of larger forces, changes in recruitment policies and greater professional skills. The warning came in his book *The Conquest of Violence*.

The tactics used against the miners in their dispute and the lack of rapport in the inner cities before the riots made Critchley's prophecies, at least in part, come sadly true. But changes in the population, the pressure on it, the failure to recruit enough police representative of it and economic circumstances also contributed. Moreover, if the government is to be successful, it is the police who collect the abrasions: this was something which Critchley, as a civil servant, could not say.

His insights, coming from a series of key posts in the civil service, helped to establish him as the foremost historian of the police and he was a talented improviser and organiser. Critchley left Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Barnet, at the age of 17 and went straight into the civil service. After war service in the RAC, he joined the Home Office, becoming an assistant principal, he rose to principal two years later and served in the Cabinet Office from 1954 to 1956. His understanding of Home Office affairs deepened when he became principal private secretary to Mr R.A. Butler, then Home Secretary, from 1957 to 1960. After promotion to assistant secretary in 1958 he

became secretary to the Royal Commission on the Police from 1960 to 1962.

With the Police Act, 1964, which followed it, the commission's report established the basis for the police service as it is today, though the new technology which also transformed it came later. Drawing on this experience Critchley had a good foundation for his authoritative book *A History of Police in England and Wales*, which is on the shelves of all who need to know properly about the police. He saw them as holding the balance between total freedom and total order. He also saw them as civilians in uniform; or as might be said, the police of the people. And he saw regard for them, which must not be uncritical, as also a regard for law and order.

Critchley's discretion was put to the test with his secretaryship of Lord Denning's enquiry into the Profumo affair. As secretary of the Gaming Board for Great Britain from 1971 to 1972 he was once more in the frontline. But his most demanding task was as director of the Uganda Resettlement Board, where chairman was Sir Charles Rennie, a former permanent secretary at the Home Office.

The Board was called into being by Mr Heath's government to handle the influx of about 30,000 Ugandan Asians driven out by President Amin. Critchley did not want a repeat of the post-war plight of Poles who had lived in camps for years. Accommodation for the Asians was first provided in camps and elsewhere, but

the aim was to empty them within three years. Officials from the social services, housing department and employment exchanges were mobilised to deal with individual cases. The intention was to settle as many Asians as possible away from the big city conurbations. This was done with small groups so that individuals would not feel isolated. About 14,000 went to live in such small communities and the rest joined relatives and compatriots in cities. Though not done without criticism, Ugandan Asians on the whole regard the episode as one of the most positive in British race relations. It helped them to settle as one of our most prosperous and stable immigrant groups.

Critchley was an assistant under-secretary of state at the Home Office from 1972 to 1976. P.D. James, the author, had worked in the police department with him. In 1971, he published what is known in the trade as "a good read", the re-examination of the investigation of murders done during the dark nights of December 1811 in the vicinity of Ratcliffe Highway, in London's East End. Two households, comprising seven people, were brutally clubbed to death within a period of 12 days. The result of the search was *The Maul and the Pear Tree*.

Though Critchley had, for a civil servant, the unusual yen to write under his own name, he was in other respects typical of the traditions of the service he joined: liberal, humane, and believing in the power of reason, he could be flexible without compromising his principles. He would explain his position with a level voice and level head and his words, because he was sincere, carried conviction. He also served as vice-chairman of the WRVS (1977-81) and chairman of the Middlesex Area Probation Committee (1983-85).

He leaves his wife, two daughters and a son.

TONY GREGORY

Tony Gregory, archaeologist, died from cancer on June 26th, aged 42. He was born on December 16th, 1948.

TONY Gregory's most significant professional coup was the recovery of the Thetford Treasure in May 1980. The hoard of Roman gold and silver included a jeweller's stock in trade and votive objects from a temple to Fannus, all apparently buried during the instability that accompanied the end of Roman rule in Britain.

The treasure was found in November 1979 by Arthur Brooks, a metal-detector user, who promptly hid it in a safe deposit box. Gregory had been encouraging detector users in Norfolk to report their finds to the Norfolk Castle Museum and to avoid illegal digging on scheduled ancient monuments; the network of friendly contacts that he thus acquired brought him the first rumour of a major find.

After months of patient negotiation, the treasure was surrendered and it was handed over to Gregory at the museum in May 1980. In February 1981 an inquest found it to be treasure trove, and the reviewing committee subsequently valued the find at £261,540. Mr Brooks's widow received only one-third of that amount because of the illegal concealment of the discovery. The Thetford treasure is now in the British Museum and has been the subject of a major monograph.

Gregory investigated the environs of the fish-spot on Galloway Hill, and to general surprise uncovered a palisaded elite residence of the Iceni, the Iron Age tribe that controlled the region before the Roman conquest of AD 43. Gregory plausibly suggested that the round houses could have been the dwellings of the client king Prasutagus and his wife Boudicca, and thus possibly the locus of the ravishment of the queen and her daughters, a crime which sparked off a serious rebellion against the Roman occupiers and ended with the burning of Londinium.

Such inspired interpretation reached a wider audience when Gregory made a series of programmes for Anglia TV, taking an interlocutor around noted sites in East Anglia and elucidating their history. One programme at Orford Castle, with Gregory as usual bare-chested and his companion wrapped in a duddal coat against the biting wind, made

a particularly deep impression.

His most recent television work was a perambulation of the prehistoric Icknield Way, south-west from East Anglia into Wessex, and a children's series *Now Then*. He moved from Norfolk to York to work for a company recreating ancient ambiances such as the York Viking Centre, and at the time of his death was involved in the plans to display the Rose Theatre in Southwark in a similar manner.

Gregory made his mark in archaeology even before his arrival at Cambridge to read for a degree, having spent several seasons digging at the Iron Age site of Dragonby in north Lincolnshire. Anthony Keith Gregory was born at Stapleford, Norm, and educated at Nottingham Grammar School, from where he won a classics Exhibition to Peterhouse, Cambridge. There he came under the influence of the late David Clarke, probably the most inspired teacher of archaeology since the war.



and obtained a respectable degree. He joined the Norfolk Castle Museum, and from there went to the Norfolk archaeological unit where he spent most of his career as an active field archaeologist.

It was in the countryside, dealing with local people from landowners to looters armed with metal detectors that Gregory made his principal contributions. He had more understanding of the way lay folk feel about archaeology and archaeologists than almost anybody else in the profession, and when the Institute of Field Archaeologists was formed he was the natural choice as publicity officer. It was this common touch that led Gregory to the Thetford treasure.

MALCOLM FRAGER

Malcolm Frager, pianist, died on June 20 in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, aged 56. He was born at St Louis on January 15, 1935.

AFTER winning the much sought-after Leventritt Award in 1959 and the Queen Elizabeth Prize in Brussels the following year, Malcolm Frager quickly established himself as one of America's leading pianists. He made his debut in New York with the Philharmonic, under Bernstein, in 1960. He was particularly fond of interpreting Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann and Brahms, but he was just as comfortable in the

more flamboyant repertoire of the 20th century, making a specialty of Bartok and Prokofiev. He made an auspicious debut in London in 1961, when he played Beethoven's fourth concerto under Klemperer's baton. He returned for admired recitals in 1963, 1965 and 1972. The 1963 appearance was notable for his brilliant account of Prokofiev's sixth sonata.

He loved to rediscover original versions of well-loved works and particularly liked playing the Schumann concerto in its first version. Another of his specialties was the first version of Tchaikovsky's B Flat Concerto. He was one of the first modern musicians to play Haydn and Mozart on the fortepiano for which he received the Gold Prize of the International Mozart Foundation in 1987. He last appeared in public in 1990, with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

Although he liked playing in Europe, most of his career was in the United States. He played with all the major American orchestras and was a regular visitor to the Tanglewood Festival. He also taught at the St Louis conservatory.

Frager began piano lessons when he was four, gave his

first recital when he was six, and made his debut with the St Louis Symphony when he was ten. At 14 he went to New York to study with Carl Friedberg, a pupil of Clara Schumann. After many appearances as a youthful prodigy, he went to Columbia University to study Russian and graduated in 1957 with honours before returning to his first love, the piano.

Frager's own assessment of his career was as a struggle between his somewhat repressive and inhibiting upbringing in a Midwestern milieu and an attempt to be both open and truthful. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Service dinners

No XV Squadron
Air Marshal Sir Michael Simmons, President of the No XV Squadron Association, and Lady Simmons received the guests at the first reunion dinner held last night at the RAF Club.

Wing Commander John Broadbent, Officer Commanding No XV Squadron, was the speaker. Marshal of the RAF Lord Elworthy and Commander Hugh George, chairman, were among those present.

Royal Military Police
General Sir Peter Inge, President of the Royal Military Police Association, attended the annual dinner held on Saturday at Chester College. Colonel Peter Herring, chairman, presided. Among others present were:

The Mayor of Chester, Brigadier N.C. McKelvey, Colonel P.J. Huxford and Colonel M.C. Gillingham.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England

The Royal College of Surgeons of England is holding an Extraordinary General Meeting on Wednesday, July 10, 1991. Those Fellows of the College intending to be present are asked to note that this meeting will now commence at 3.30 pm (rather than 2.30 pm as previously announced) following the Diplomas Ceremony being held in the College that afternoon.

Old Etonian Association

The Old Etonian Association will produce an up-dated List of Members this October (available to Members only). Members who believe their addresses or styles are missing or incorrect should send details (including postcodes) by July 15. Clerk to the OEA, Christopher Centre, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 6DE.

Brigadier P.T. Thwaites

A memorial service for Brigadier P.T. Thwaites will be held at The Guards Chapel on July 24, at 11.30 am. Ticket applications to the Adjutant, Grenadier Guards, Wellington Barracks, London SW1.

Hazhir Teimourian

Freeing Islam from its past

MUSLIMS need to be honest with themselves if their faith is to have intellectual credence among their educated young. They must examine the foundation of their faith, the Koran, through new eyes and say, as many Christian and Jewish thinkers have done with their holy books, that the Koran was addressed to its own time, to a tribal society that was, even in the seventh century, a cultural backwater of its era.

To realise the validity of this assertion, it is only necessary that Muslims read some of the longer suras (chapters) and look for verses dealing with the position of women in society, the general tone of the writing being more telling than its specifics. As they read on the question should naturally occur to their minds: how much of the teachings of the Koran would they like their daughters to be subjected by their husbands? Here are a few verses in the order of their occurrence in the Koran:

Chapter 1 (Baqarah, sacred cow), verse 223: Oh, Muslims... Your women are your fields; enter upon them as you wish.

Chapter 4 (Nessah, women), verse 15: Those of your women who do a bad thing, find four witnesses; if they bear witness, keep them in houses until they die, or until God finds some other way for them.

Chapter 4 (Nessah, women), verse 20: If you decide to change one woman for another...

Chapter 4 (Nessah, women), verse 24: these women are barred to you... Married women, unless you own them.

Chapter 4 (Nessah, women), verse 34: Men are the guardians of women, for God has created some superior to

others... Those women whose disobedience you fear, advise them, and in sleeping places avoid them, and beat them.

The Koran's teachings on women were probably progressive in the Meccan of the seventh century, for that was a society that, in part, indulged in female infanticide. Few Muslims would now admit that they themselves have moved on since then.

Given these examples, to insist on the immutability of the Koran's words for the rest of the life of mankind is self-defeating. Yet, this has always been at the heart of Islamic doctrine: the words of the Koran are those very words conveyed to the prophet Muhammad by the angel Gabriel, and God would never supersede the Koran with another message. This was man's last chance to heed the words of God, or else...

The need to reform Islam has been known to many of its most able theologians for centuries, but their attempts have been defeated by the orthodox who were able to recite to them the Koran's explicit assertions about its finality or about the laws that would always govern society.

The would-be reformers thus faced a difficult choice: either they advised that certain teachings of the Koran be discarded as out of date, and risked the heretic's fate, or they chose to merely ameliorate the effects of those teachings by putting milder interpretations on them.

The bolder ones paid with their lives, the more timid achieved little. Both groups later sank into obscurity.

Examples of the former category in the Middle Ages are Mansour Hallaj and Asn al-Qasbi of Hamadan. Islam's most famous philosophers, Avicenna and Averroes, sur-

vived, but only by seeking asylum at the door of one dominant ruler after another. Famous examples of the second category, nearer our own time, such as Afghani, are only remembered for their anti-imperialism. Today, almost all that can be said about the doctrinal reforms of the most powerful of them, Khomeini, is that he stopped the possession of chess sets and musical instruments being crimes against God.

However, a potentially important new situation has arisen outside the heartland of Islam among the millions of Muslim settlers in the West. Still largely restricted to the narrow confines of sect and ethnicity, growing numbers of such Muslims are receiving a Western education or have to meet across sectarian lines through the needs of their businesses. The young of such families are often reluctant to make even the pretence of belonging to Islam and find liberation in agnosticism or atheism. How to reclaim them has become a burning question for Muslim clerics, some of whom know that merely putting a milder gloss on the Koran will not succeed.

Will some true reformers now come forward and be the equivalent of a Bishop Spang for Islam by saying that God spoke to Muhammad, the Meccan Arab, in terms that he understood and that sufficient numbers of his people would not find too radical?

If they do come forward, the reformers would certainly be denounced as heretics and attract the wrath of countless mullahs both here and in the countries of Islam, but they would also find that the intimidation would not be so strong as to stop them from reaching the ears of millions of appreciative co-believers.

Marriages

The Hon E.W. Fremantle and Miss S.E. Chillingworth
The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, of the Hon Edward Fremantle, son of Lord and Lady Cottesloe, of London, SW11, to Miss Sera Chillingworth, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs Hargreaves Chillingworth, of Bournemouth.

The Right Rev E.J.K. Roberts officiated, assisted by the Rev A.P. Meennis.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Ruth - Chillingworth, Katie Fremantle, Laura Bradfield-Stowell, Claire Timble and Miss Amanda Telfer. Mr Simon Dorfen was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Mauritius.

Mr R.J. St George Hedley and Miss A.A. Ormrod
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints Church, Peckham, London, of Mr R.J. St George Hedley, son of Major R. St George Hedley and of Mrs P.J. McNally, to Miss Alice Ormrod, daughter of Colonel and the Hon Mrs Peter Ormrod. The Rev Michael Williams officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by James Holloway, Tom Holloway, Hugh Jessel, Lavinia Holloway, Edwina Jessel and Kane Minnis. Mr Robert Schoellhammer was best man.

Mr W.B. Hamilton-Dalrymple and Miss O.M.J. Fraser
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Bath, of Mr William Hamilton-Dalrymple, son of Sir Hew and Lady Anne-Louise Hamilton-Dalrymple, of North Berwick, to Miss Olivia Fraser, daughter of Mr and Mrs Simon Fraser, of London, W11.

Father Jock Dalrymple officiated, assisted by Father Alexander Sherbrooke, Dom Edward Corbould, Mr Alfred Gibbey and Father Michael Hollings.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was assisted by Elie Dalrymple,

Hero Dalrymple, Lucy Fraser, Jamie Fraser, Billy Tibbo and Alexander Fraser. Mr Patrick French was best man.

A reception was held at Sheldon Manor, Chippingham, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr T.W. Leath and Miss L.M. Forbes-Leith
The marriage took place on Saturday at Fyfe Parish Church, Aberdeenshire, of Mr Thomas Leath, son of Mr H. Leath, of Kensington, London, and of Mrs G.H. Maingot, of Sugar House, Tobago, to Miss Louisa Forbes-Leith, daughter of Mr Andrew Forbes-Leith and of the late Mrs Forbes-Leith. The Rev D.M. Forbes officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sam Kirkness, Louise Kirkness, Rupert Stone and Katie Stone. Mr Peter Lees was best man.

A reception was held at The Monk, Fyfe.

Mr P. Cole and Miss M. Cooke
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter, Bromsgrove, of Mr P. Cole, son of Mr P. Cole, of Bromsgrove, to Miss M. Cooke, daughter of Mr P. Cooke, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, to Mr Paul Cole, son of Mrs Hazel Cole, of Bromsgrove. The Rev E. Motherway officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr Russell Goodyear, was attended by Miss Rosemary Cook. Mr David Cole was best man.

A reception was held at Perry Hall Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent in the country.

Mr D.J. Dunn and Miss C. Nicholls
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 29, 1991, at St Chad's, Kymerley, Shropshire, between Mr David Dunn, son of Mr P. Toltitt, and Miss Caroline Nicholls, daughter of Mr and Mrs B.G. Nicholls.

Dr J.J. Modi and Dr V.M. Raja
The marriage took place on June 21, 1991, in Harrow, Middlesex, between Jagdish Modi, son of Mr and Mrs Jammadas Modi, and Varsha Raja, daughter of Mr and Mrs Mohanlal Raja.

NEW RELEASES

DEPENDENT YOUR LIFE (PG) Albert Brooks as your average neurotic American, put on trial in the streets. Directed by Brooks, with Amy Poehler, Brooks also directs. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

THE NAKED GUN 2½ - The SMELL OF FEAR (12) Leslie Nielsen returns as accident-prone Lt Frank Dabbs. Robbed, kidnapped, and then killed. Directed by David Zucker. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

NAVY SEALS (15) Dull, deplorable action yarn about a US commando unit in the Middle East. With Charlie Sheen. Directed by John Dahl. Warner (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

CURRENT

LA CAPTIVE DU DESERT (PG) Raymond Depardon's excellent study of a European woman held hostage by an Arab. Directed by Depardon. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

CITIZEN KANE (15) Orson Welles' astonishing recreation of the American dream. Celebrates its 50th birthday with a new print struck from the original negative. With Orson Welles. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

CLASS ACTION (15) Gene Hackman and Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio as father and daughter fighting opposite sides of a lawsuit. Fine acting, superb script. Directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

LA GLOIRE DE MON PERE (U) Epic about the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Directed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

NOT WITHOUT MY DAUGHTER (12) Sally Field as an ex-American wife in England, trying to find her daughter. Directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

THE HARBINGER'S HUSBAND (15) A film about a woman's life, directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and (where indicated by the symbol @) on release across the country.

ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW (15) The original of the genre. Directed by John Wood. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

THE KING OF NEW YORK (15) Christopher Walken as a ruthless hoodlum who kills a woman. Directed by John Wood. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

A ROSS BEFORE DYING (15) Robt. Ross as a man who kills a woman. Directed by John Wood. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

LA STORY (15) David Miller's western. Directed by John Wood. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

MISERY (15) James Caan as a man who kills a woman. Directed by John Wood. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

NOT WITHOUT MY DAUGHTER (12) Sally Field as an ex-American wife in England, trying to find her daughter. Directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

THE HARBINGER'S HUSBAND (15) A film about a woman's life, directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London (where indicated by the symbol @) on release across the country.

THE ROSE TATTOO (15) A play about a woman who kills a man. Directed by John Wood. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

LA GLOIRE DE MON PERE (U) Epic about the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Directed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

NOT WITHOUT MY DAUGHTER (12) Sally Field as an ex-American wife in England, trying to find her daughter. Directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

THE HARBINGER'S HUSBAND (15) A film about a woman's life, directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

TODAY'S EVENTS

St James's Art Group, St James's, London SW1 (01-221 0222), 10am-5pm, until July 5.

RECEIVED (15) A play about a woman who kills a man. Directed by John Wood. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

LA GLOIRE DE MON PERE (U) Epic about the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Directed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

NOT WITHOUT MY DAUGHTER (12) Sally Field as an ex-American wife in England, trying to find her daughter. Directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

THE HARBINGER'S HUSBAND (15) A film about a woman's life, directed by Michael Apted. Curzon Video (01-438 4800) Screen on the 18 (01-438 4800).

Tragedy of a glass emperor

Opera

La clemenza di Tito

Glyndebourne

SCHOLARSHIP

and performance in

the past 20 years have

joined hands to

dispel most of the old

myths about the

corruption opera

Mozart wrote in his

last months. We now

know that opera

seria was not a moribund

genre in 1791, but that

it was, on the contrary,

emerging on a new, if

flawed, flowering,

encouraged by the

neo-classical

taste of the time. And

we can see that

there are links, especially

in the ceremonial music

and the treatment

of the ruler figure, between

La clemenza di Tito and the

other operas

of the same era. The

Magic Flute.

We know too, thanks to

productions by Jean-Pierre

Ponnelle and perhaps most

of all to Anthony

Beech's Covent Garden

staging of 1974, that the

Metastasio conflicts of

passion and noble duty

can be projected

vitality in the theatre.

Nicholas Hytner's

production for

Glyndebourne, the work's

first here, goes

rather against this

wave in insisting

that the piece still

has its problems,

but it does so

persuasively.

In fact, the

production in this

opera a role

hung about with

ancient

constraints and

imposed expectations,

for that is precisely

how Tito appears

in this version.

Early in the

overture the

curtain opens

part way on a

gleaming white

statue of the

emperor, standing

with an arm

reaching forward

in calm

authority; then

right at the

end we are

left with the picture of Philip Langridge in the same pose, but achieving it with pitiful inadequacy.

Imperial benevolence is an attribute that has been foisted on this man, and all his other features - of anxiety, of friendship, of weariness in office - seem also paper-thin. Like the torn scraps of Puccini-style wall-painting pasted over the white walls in David Fielding's smart set. The true tragedy of Tito is that of a glass-clear, vapour-light man without qualities.

Another strangeness of this opera, and again one which Hytner lets show through, is its closeness to comedy. Both Mozart and his librettist, Caterino Mazzola, had been involved exclusively with opera buffa for a decade, and the experience shows, particularly in the ensembles. For instance, the Act I trio, where Annio and Publio express bewilderment at Vitellia's excited alarm, introduces the ironies of comedy into an ostensibly serious context, and though we have no difficulty in appreciating the essential seriousness of Mozart's comedies, it is hard to accept there may be comic strains in his opera seria. Of course, this production is hardly a barrel of laughs, but it has corners of self-conscious quaintness that dare one to smile, and in that respect it seems to be uncovering something important about the piece.

More revelation comes from the cast. Titos are just not made these days who can wrap themselves around Tito's rouldes with heroic force. Langridge inevitably has moments of difficulty in "Se all'impero", but he is tremendously strong and impressive in the emotional twists and turns of



Vapour-light man without qualities: Philip Langridge as Tito

the recitative. Diana Montague is magnificent as Sesto, the voice at once rich and ringing over a wide range of tone and pitch, the expression poignant without being at all sentimental.

There is also a splendid, ardent and beautifully musical Annio from Martine Mahé, a luscious and lithe Servilia from Elizabeth Smyth, and a

robust Publio from Peter Ross. Ashley Putnam as Vitellia is somewhat taxed at the bottom of her voice, but hers is a forthright, challenging performance that avoids easy vindictiveness; one can understand why Sesto might be enthralled by her.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

La cenerentola

Covent Garden

GREAT waves of forgiveness

and benevolence wash over the

last ten minutes of La cenerentola.

Is this Rossini at his most benign

or to Rossini giving a fairy-tale ending

to a comedy in which magic plays

only a slight part? Only in fairy-tales

would Cinderella, with her life to

spend in sorrow and tears, give

instant pardon to the stepsisters

who have kept her hard at it

sweeping the floors and to the

stepfather who at one point in the

opera declares her dead.

Anne Sofie von Otter, Covent

Garden's new Cinders, takes the

benign point of view. Some

mezzos use the final round as a

brilliant diamond-hard display

piece to send the audience home

dazed. She opts for a more

soothing and less showy singing,

soothing us into a belief, almost

worthy of Dr Pangloss, that all is

for the best when sins are forgiven

and instant charity has been

dispensed. If any support is

needed, then there it is in the

alternative title of Rossini's

opera, *La bontà in trionfo* (Goodness

rules), written above the stage in

Michael Hammer's production.

Cenerentola is von Otter's first

Covent Garden role outside Mozart

and it is most carefully constructed.

The depth and melancholy in the

voice are ideal for the sad song, which

weaves in and out of Cinders' mind

through the opera, about the king

who years for "bontà" - that word

again. She may not have the

Rossinian zip for some of Cenerentola's

outbursts,

but give her a moment of palpitation and she will handle it in a memorable fashion. Von Otter, tall and blonde, resembles Frederica von Stade in the part and, like her American rival, she has the vocal charm to stop Cinderella being another Goody Two Shoes.

Raffi Gimenez is a Rossini specialist, with clean timbre and a notable upper register, although a couple of notes in the Prince's most winning aria, "Pegno adorato", were uncomfortably squeezed. He contrasted well with the rougher and more blustery manner of Jeffrey Black as the valet Dandini, who took some time to settle into the restrained style of Hammer's staging.

This saves its best effects until Act II when the Prince's coach, hastening through one of Rossini's best musical storms backed up by galloping hooves and swaying trees on stage, is overturned by a whisk of the magic wand by Alidoro. This is a moment of triumph in an otherwise over-stuffed performance. From "Giorgio" (Stanza), Mauro Pagano's sets in stylish shades of grey, borrowed from Salzburg, still look like a boy's outfit used to dress Covent Garden's man-sized stage.

Two cornerstones of the production new to London last season remain. Claudio Desideri's Don Magnifico is still a delightful monster of vanity and all-too-believable father of the equally monstrous Clorinda and Tisbe (Catriana Smith and Anne Mason, far more musical than some in these roles). Carlo Rizzi is again the conductor bringing lightness of touch to the orchestra, fizz to the ensemble and encouraging von Otter to prove that Rossini was not just a cynic.

JOHN HIGGINS

Family Pride

Channel 4

BALBHUR Bedi (Zia Mohyeddin) is

a Birmingham businessman, known to

his influential friends in the West

Midlands Constabulary simply as

"BB". He runs a successful import-export

business with his iron-willed

daughter Kiran; and when his son

Vikram graduates from medical

school, he throws a drinks party in the

garden of his large-ish house. He has

nothing in common, then, with the

corner-shop Asian stereotype we

know from other dramas. However,

what I would ask, any viewer of

yesterday's first episode of the Asian

soap opera *Family Pride* is this: did

you have the faintest idea that BB

was supposed to be a multi-millionaire?

There was something half-hearted

about this first episode; and the failure

to impress us with the BB millions was

symptomatic. Smart cars and portable

phones are not enough when millions

are at stake. "BB Worldwide" seemed

to be run from a single filing cabinet,

reached by a fire escape. The "BB

Worldwide" logo - a Pan Am globe,

presumably on loan - was displayed

in miniature on a pair of anonymous

gates, situated on the edge of a housing

estate. Something about the unnatural

way this little sign was hung told you

that the moment the shot was

finished, somebody would take it

down and replace it with "Central TV

cannet this way".

It was a big mistake, I think, to

make BB so affluent, especially when

the budget evidently won't stretch

even to hiring a house with a swimming pool. In soap operas, rich people are automatically uninteresting unless the audience can believe their wealth is not only conspicuous but preposterous, and that it has corrupted their souls. BB therefore starts off at a great disadvantage, as far as audience sympathy is concerned. Perhaps he will turn out to be a villain. But I have a sinking feeling that he is an honourable type - which shows that there is a terrible price to be paid for deliberately eschewing stereotypes.

Soap operas are about conflict, but anyone expecting an introductory "punch-up" in this first episode will have been disappointed. *Family Pride* perhaps wants to be different again. In the wealthy BB family, daughter Kiran has discovered an embezzlement at her worldwide bank and wants to handle it her own way, but her father won't let her. So far, so good. In the lower middle-class Lal family, daughter Nina is a bit worried by her father's drinking, but nevertheless goes to the office and buys him some bottles of beer. Hmm. In the upper-middle-class Rizvi family, daughter Arifa plays loud music in her bedroom, and her father asks her to turn it off.

Still, as Mao Tse Tung said - when asked about the impact of the French Revolution - it is too early to tell. There are 25 more episodes planned, presumably with new plot-lines. But to judge by yesterday's opener, the most dramatic thing about *Family Pride* is its own foolishness. It is a brave thing to set off on a journey through the much-travelled land of soap opera without first taking benefit from other people's experience.

LYNNE TRUSS

CONCERT

Liverpool Oratorio

Anglican cathedral,

Liverpool

THE title-page reads oddly: "Paul

McCartney's Liverpool Oratorio

by Paul McCartney and Carl Davis".

We can assume that the precise division

of labours between the ex-Beatle and the

industrious soundtrack composer will

forever remain a secret between

themselves and their accountants.

But there is no mystery about whose

childhood provides the inspiration for

this 95-minute choral epic. As the

cathedral chorists sing early on:

"Not for ourselves but for the whole world were we born/And we were born in Liverpool."

And now, in our 50th year, "we" are apparently ready to distil the fruits of our wisdom. We recall our birth in a 1942 air-raid, and our traumas from the Liverpool Institute. We diverge a little from our own life story, since the oratorio's teenage hero (sturdily sung by Jerry Hadley) suffers the death of his father, not his mother. He also has a crisis of self-esteem, from being married to a girl who earns more than him. In McCartney's real life such girls must surely be hard to find.

After a marital row and a car accident, all ends happily. The epilogue wheezes out the staggeringly faint observation that "What people want

is a family life/The strength of a home and a most round the castle". In Liverpool I think they would quite like the bias implied, too. Presumably our larger building societies are already bidding for the commercial rights to this hymn of soporific domesticity. McCartney has penned the odd beauty before: recall his 1972 contribution to political thought, "Give Ireland back to the Irish". What is disappointing here, though, is how little of the fire, fun, sex and rebellion of the songwriter who shook The Cavern 30 years ago has percolated through the decades.

There are some sweet tunes, and the music is pleasant when it snaps into Latin-American mode. But the churchy choral passages make

Brahms's *Requiem* seem like a harboured of syncope. One wonders whether McCartney was wise to renounce so utterly any rock element.

The piece was commissioned by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society in its 150th year, and its orchestra and choir performed admirably under Carl Davis's baton. Dame Kiri Te Kanawa soared and swooped as the Liverpoolian girl-next-door; Willard White and Sally Bryson gamely sang assorted vocs, teachers and nurses. A worthy and sincere endeavour, then, but McCartney fans won't be trading in their Sgt Pepper albums just yet.

RICHARD MORRISON

Arts features, page 13

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE DUMB OX

(a) St Thomas Aquinas (1224-74), so called for

his great bulk and taciturnity. Albertus Magnus,

his tutor, said of him: "The dumb ox will one day

fill the whole world with his lowing."

JACK THE PAINTER

(a) James Atkyns, b. Edinburgh 1752, son of a

whitewasher. He showed skill as a painter, but

turned to crime, and after his escape from the

Americans, promising to burn British ships and

dockyards. He did and was hanged from the

yardarms of the *Arcturion* at Portsmouth.

CIRCUMCELLIONS

(a) Fanatical bands of predatory peasants who

BBC 1

6.00 *Cockles* 6.30 *BBC Breakfast News*
9.05 *Health UK* Maryn Lewis looks at fatty and sugary foods and their possible effect on children's health. 9.30 *Look Stranger*. A portrait of Alan Bond, horticulturalist and steam engine enthusiast (r)
10.00 *News*, regional news and weather. 10.10 *Playdays* (r) 10.25 *News* and the *Jet Set* (r) 10.35 *Horseback* Betty Jumping, in concentration on controlling a horse between jumps (r)
11.00 *News*, regional news and weather. 11.05 *Our House*. American family drama series. 11.15 *The Travel Show* Traveler. John Thirlwell talks about America in Italy (r)
12.00 *News*, regional news and weather. 12.05 *Invisible World*. A look at water crystallising into ice, and other marvels revealed by new technology. 12.55 *Regional News* and weather.
1.00 *One O'Clock News* and weather. 1.30 *Neighbours*. (Contex)
4.10 *New Leads*. Adventure of the canny canine. (Contex) 4.35 *Defenders of the Earth* (r) 4.55 *Newsround*
5.05 *Blue Peter* Film of the Week. The first of two compilations from the last series. Yvette Fielding, Diane-Louise Jordan and John Leslie enjoy the variety of five Caribbean islands. (Contex)
5.35 *Neighbours* (r). (Contex) Northern Ireland: Sportswide 5.40 *Inside Uster*
6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. Weather. 6.30 *Regional News* Magazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbours. 7.00 *Wogan*. Tonight's guests include actor Tom Courtenay who can dance on Wednesday night in *Redemption*, the first of ten dramas in BBC2's *ScreenPlay* series. Music is provided by Bros



Supporting David against Gollath: Craig Charles (7.30pm)

7.30 *Them and Us*.
 ● *CHOICE*: The chirpy sitcom comic, Craig Charles, hosts a new series of the show that takes up viewers' moans about officialdom and generally supports David against Gollath. As a sort of running gag, Charles presents a location report from Brighton, where motorists are struggling to make sense of a parking voucher system. The answer seems to be to park in Hove which is not door and does not have parking vouchers. The tone is mainly light and jolly and the format is enough to accommodate a parish council election success for the Raving Loony Green Giant party. All of which fits a little uneasily with a completely serious item about a woman who made a 999 call to the London ambulance service and got a recorded message. Her father was dying of a heart attack. As Marie Mulhall says: "The least you can expect of an emergency service is that a human being answers the phone." (Contex)
8.00 *Takeover Bid*. Game show hosted by Bruce Forsyth. (Contex)
8.30 *Birds of a Feather: Love On The Run*. Pauline Quirke and Linda Robson star in the earthy sitcom about two south London sisters whose husbands are in prison (r). (Contex)
9.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Maryn Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather.
9.30 *Panorama: Out of Sight, Out of Mind*. Polly Tommey examines government policy on the care of the mentally ill. Closing down crumbling mental asylums may seem a progressive move but, as the numbers of sufferers rise, there is often nowhere else for them to turn and they are left to fend for themselves.
10.10 *Today at Wimbledon* presented by Harry Carpenter.
11.10 *A Game of Ghosts*.
 ● *The Everyman* series leaves its customary Sunday evening slot to present a retrospective of the battle of the Somme, which broke out on this day 75 years ago and claimed 1,200,000 British lives. It is not a military history. There is nothing about strategy or tactics. Instead we have the personal memories of four survivors, men now in their seventies. In general their testimonies support the first world war mythology of a mindless slaughter which achieved nothing. One of the veterans says he could not bring himself to understand why a God should allow it. The same man tells how he was forced to abandon a mortally wounded comrade in no-man's land, afraid that he was considering him to be a deserter. Nearly 60 years later he was relieved to spot the deserter's name on a war memorial. It is an effective film, vivid and poignant, although sometimes spoiled by a jerky and fragmented style.
11.55 *Colour Eye*. Designer Jean Paul Gault and architect Michael Lancaster visit the Left Bank in Paris and London's Docklands and discuss how people can make better colour choices.
12.25am *Weather*

BBC 2

6.45 *Open: Unsettling From Theory to Therapy* 7.10 *The Noble Savage*. Ends at 7.35
8.10 *News*
8.15 *Westminster*. A round-up of the latest business from the Houses of Lords and Commons
8.30 *Landscape and Legend*. Graham Purches visits Glastonbury which has become a focus for people interested in "earth mysteries" (r)
9.00 *Film: Impact* (1991, b/w). Moody suspense drama starring Brian Donlevy, Ella Raines, Charles Coburn and Helen Walker. Wealthy industrialist Walter Williams survives a murder plot by his wife and her lover. Presumed dead, he assumes a new identity and gets taken on as a mechanic by widowed garage-owner Marsha Peters. Romance soon blossoms between them but Williams is determined to get his revenge. Directed by Arthur Lubin
10.45 *Thames Time*. A composer sits at his piano hoping for inspiration (r)
11.05 *In the Garden*. Dennis Comish with gardening advice for the physically handicapped.
11.10 *Regional Parliamentary Programmes*. Northern Ireland: Catch of the Day
11.40 *Prairie Pat* Thore Hird introduces a selection of favourite hymns. Her guest is Penelope Keith (r). (Contex) 12.15 *Charlie Chalk*. Cartoon (r)
12.30 *Wimbledon '91*. Desmond Lynam introduces live coverage from the All England Club. The commentating team includes Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. (Contex) Includes *News* and weather at 2.00, 3.00 and 3.50.



A Hollywood myth: portrait of tyrannosaurus rex (8.10pm)

8.10 *Hollywood T Rex Exposed*.
 ● *CHOICE*: *Horton* ends its current season on a relatively jocular note by tracing the myth and reality of the king of the dinosaurs. The myth of the tyrannosaurus rex has been largely created by Hollywood, which from its early days was unable to resist scenarios in which this splendid giant menaced communities of cave men. That the T Rex missed the human race by some 60 million years has been conveniently ignored. To pursue the reality the film follows the chance discovery of an almost complete T Rex skeleton in the badlands of Montana in 1988. As the experts pick among the bones, the film rehearses the old debates about whether the T Rex was a hunter and scavenger and how fast its considerable bulk (estimated at anything from four to seven tons) could move. That the experts founder in speculation and end up disagreeing is not the least of the pleasures of a clear and accessible programme. (Contex)
9.00 *Film: Half Moon Street* (1986). Glossy political thriller, disappointing from the talent involved, adapted from Paul Theroux's novel *Dr. Sleight*. Dr. Laurence Sleight (Sigmund Weaver) is an American academic, working in London, who joins the escort business to supplement his income. This alternative career as a high class call girl brings her a certain fame in the world of politics and high finance but it turns dangerous when she takes the bait in a terrorist plot. Michael Caine is a British diplomat who becomes one of Dr. Sleight's clients. Directed by Bob Swain (Contex)
10.30 *Newsnight* with Jeremy Paxman
11.15 *XBS*. The first in a compilation series of the Scottish arts magazine looks at a theatre production which took Berlin by storm earlier this year and won a 1990 Edinburgh Festival "Fringe" award. *Glad* is about homelessness and material deprivation. Its stars are homeless men from Edinburgh, inspired by a driving force behind the production, Jeremy Weller, who introduced theatre workshops into the soup kitchens and hostels for the deprived in Edinburgh's Glesmuir. 11.55 *Weather*
12.00 *Open University: Religion in Victorian Bristol*. Ends at 12.30am

ITV

8.00 *TV-am*
9.25 *All Clued Up*. Game show for married couples, hosted by David Hamilton. 9.55 *Thames News* and weather
10.00 *Out of This World*. American comedy series about a girl with an alien father
10.30 *This Morning*. Family magazine series
12.10 *Royle and Jim*. For the young (r)
12.20 *News* and weather. 1.10 *Thames News*
1.20 *Home and Away*. Australian soap set in sunny Summer Bay. (Contex) 1.50 *A Country Practice*. Australian drama series set in a community health clinic
2.20 *Thames Help*. Jackie Spencey previews this week's series on creative activities for the under-25s. 2.50 *The Green Life Guide*. Series investigating environmental issues
3.15 *News headlines* 3.20 *Thames News headlines* 3.25 *Families* 3.55 *Fraggle Rock*. Puppet series. 4.10 *Cartoon* 4.25 *Round the Bend*. Children's puppet series. 4.40 *Documentary: Smoke Screen*. Documenting serious young people this week examining the sharp rise in cigarette smoking among young people
5.10 *Blackbeard* with Bob Holmes
5.40 *News* and weather
5.55 *Thames Help*. Jackie Spencey with news of the Lewisham Academy of Music in Deptford
6.00 *Home and Away* (r). (Contex)
6.30 *Thames News* and weather
7.00 *The Longhouse*. Soap. Comedy show with guest Karen Kay
7.30 *Coronation Street*. (Contex)
8.00 *Hope It Rains*. Low-key, almost pit-free, sitcom starring Tom Bell as the selfish owner of a sea museum in a drab seaside resort trying to cope with a truculent god-daughter (Holly Aird) (Contex)
8.30 *World in Action: Short and Curly in Liverpool*. The programme meets the outspoken Liverpool's Care Short (Labour) and Edwina Currie (Conservative) to Liverpool, to tell us how they would tackle the city's problems



Out for the coast: Gary Love's fighting fusilier (8.00pm)

9.00 *Soldier, Soldier: Fighting Spirit*. Watchable drama series about the public and private lives of the soldiers of the King's Fusiliers Infantry Regiment. When the fusiliers lose the best boxer (Gary Love) in their team, Gary (Jonathan Fynn) and Tucker (Robson Green) plan a betting coup. (Contex)
10.00 *News at Ten*. (Contex) Weather. 10.30 *Thames News* and weather.
10.40 *Film: Turk 182* (1985). Ineffectual would-be comedy about a young man's battle against city bureaucracy. Timothy Hutton plays a young New Yorker who takes up the case of his friend's brother (Robert Urich), seriously injured rescuing a child from a burning apartment but refused private medical treatment and a pension. Unable to gain the sympathy of the mayor (Robert Culp), Hutton decides to bring the matter to the attention of the New York public in a spectacular way. Directed by *Murder By Decree's* Bob Clark.
12.30am *Sportsworld Extra*. Highlights of the French Open Golf
1.30 *Film: Men of Boys' Town* (1941, b/w). A poor sequel to the successful *Boys' Town*, with Spencer Tracy back in his Oscar-winning role as Father Flanagan. The citizens of Boys' Town undertake to clean up a brutal reform school after they meet a crippled 11-year-old boy. With Mickey Rooney and Lee J. Cobb.
3.30 *The Twilight Zone: Three Little Wishes*, a spraculous grants three boys three wishes. In *Still Life*, a photographer finds an antique camera containing an undeveloped roll of film.
4.15 *Film: Mr. Mugs* (1943, b/w). Another vehicle for the East Side Kids. Instead of going to jail for a petty offence, Mugs McGinnis (Leo Gorcey) is paroled in the custody of the wealthy butler (Robert Strauss) who is determined to get rid of him. A party, the kids are hired as servants, but a priceless diamond necklace is stolen. Directed by William Beaudine
5.30 *ITV Morning News*. Ends at 6.00am

CHANNEL 4

8.00 *The Channel Four Daily*
9.25 *Film: Aunt Sally* (1933, b/w). Minor musical comedy starring the ebullient Cissy Courtneidge as an aspiring cabaret artist who wangles a job in a nightclub by posing as a French "star", is abducted by gangsters trying to blackmail her boss, and escapes to save the day. Directed by Tim Whelan
11.00 *As It Happens*. Another showing of the live series with no editing, presented by Michael Groth. This morning he is at London Zoo
12.00 *Flowering Passion: The Insiders*. Roger Green, head gardener at the Ekedon estate in Suffolk, demonstrates how the professionals grow house plants (r). (Teletext)
12.30 *Business Daily* presented by Susannah Simons
1.00 *Sweetest Street*. Entertaining early learning series (r)
2.00 *Right to Reply* (r). (Teletext)
2.30 *Film: Daughters Courageous* (1939, b/w). Amiable family drama starring Claude Rains as an errant father who returns to the wife and four daughters he abandoned years earlier and re-organises their lives. Priscilla Lane plays the daughter, with John Garfield as the rake she is about to marry. Smoothly directed by Michael Curtiz
4.30 *Countdown*. Richard Wiletsky and Carol Vordermann return with the 22nd series of the popular words and numbers game
5.00 *More Winners*. Mr Edmund. Continuing the series of six dramas made by the Australian Channel's Television Foundation. Cherry and Sam live with their widowed mother, but everything changes when a stranger comes to live with them
6.00 *The Wander Years*. Start of a repeat run for the third series of the award-winning American comedy series about growing up in the Sixties
6.30 *The Henderson Kids*. Australian drama series about two children who are sent to live with their uncle after their mother dies (r)
7.00 *Channel Four News*. (Teletext) Weather. 7.50 *Comment from Alan Maynard* on the subject of modern medicine
8.00 *Newsline*. Realistic Liverpool soap. (Teletext)
8.30 *My Two Dads*. Lightweight American sitcom about two single men who jointly inherit a daughter



The plight of the Aborigines: Howard Jacobson (8.00pm)

8.00 *Travelers' Tales: Into The Land of Oz*.
 ● *CHOICE*: The novelist Howard Jacobson launches a series of travel documentaries by crossing Australia south to north, from the pallid, arid landscape to Darwin. The format allows Jacobson to start and finish on a beach and to come across plenty of Aborigines on which to voice his social comment. This sort of exercise stands or falls on the quality of the anchorman. It is not what we see that matters, for anyone can come up with acceptable travel footage, but the way it is interpreted. Jacobson comes up trumps, displaying a wit in the Olive James class while watching James's weakness for easy laughs. In so far as a random journey has a theme, it is the plight of the native Australians and the way they have become a tourist attraction. In his eagerness to be fair to the Aborigines, Jacobson becomes as patronising as the whites he condemns. But at least he admits it. *8.30* *Striding Out*. Robust Canadian drama following the lives of the tough news team from Channel 10, an independent television station in downtown Toronto. Janice (Rachel Crawford) goes undercover to expose exploitative conditions in a sweat-shop and weather-girl Jane (Sherry Miller) becomes involved with a UFO story. (Teletext)
11.00 *Signed*. Lino Brocka. A profile of the Filipino film-maker Lino Brocka who died recently. For 20 years he used his skills to protest against the Marcos administration and won the respect of the Filipino people in a country where, until recently, criticism was barely tolerated. Directed by Christian Blackwood (r)
12.30am *Splitting Glass*. Writer/director Ed Bowes's imaginative drama follows 24 hours in the life of Clara Ortiz. Nothing is going right for Clara - her job, her city, her father, her boyfriend and her body are just not working right, so it's a good thing that she still retains her sense of humour (r). Ends at 1.40

TV VARIATIONS

ANGLIA
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Banks to press for loans report

By NEIL BENNETT
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

LEADERS of Britain's banks will this week press Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, for full publication of a government report that largely clears them of overcharging on loans to small businesses.

The government is expected to take no action against the banks in spite of the sharp public criticism of their lending practices in the recession.

Mr Lamont is due to see the bank chiefs this week, after the completion of the Treasury and the Bank of England's report on banks and their small business customers.

His decision to see the bank chiefs together is in sharp contrast with the individual meetings he held at the start of his tenure.

Sir Jeremy Morse, Sir Peter Walters and Lord Alexander of Weald, the chairman of the Small Business Finance Committee, have been invited to the meeting. Barclays will be represented by Andrew Buxton, the managing director, as Sir John Quinton, the chairman, is on holiday.

Mr Lamont is expected to announce the results of his enquiry to the House of Commons through a parliamentary question or a statement. But the Treasury is thought to be unwilling to publish the full report since the enquiry was informal and is unlikely to stimulate any further action.

The banks, however, feel the report vindicates their position and are keen to have the statistics published to clear up any damage the affair has done to their public image.

"There was no charge to be answered in the first place," one banker said.

Mr Lamont ordered the enquiry amid a storm of protest that the banks were taking advantage of the recession to increase their interest rates for small businesses and were prolonging the recession.

The report, however, is believed to show that much of the lending to small companies is made at between 3 and 3½ per cent above the base rate, while rates of 6 to 8 per cent above base are charged only to exceptionally high risk customers.

The report is also thought to show there is no evidence that banks have been acting in collusion to raise loan rates and that there are no grounds for an enquiry by the Office of Fair Trading.

Coal group makes work for 11,000

BRITISH Coal Enterprises, the jobs organisation for coal mining areas, created more positions than British Coal shed in the year to March, despite the rise in unemployment nationally.

The scheme created 11,000 jobs through various programmes, against 10,800 job losses caused by British Coal as part of its reorganisation.

According to figures published today, during the year BCE developed its equity capital division, and has invested £1.5 million in 28 projects, which it hopes will eventually create 1,300 jobs.

The equity investment complements the organisation's traditional subsidised loans to small businesses.

Since it was founded in 1984, BCE has found work for almost 71,000 people in coal mining regions, and has lent more than £68 million to 3,200 projects.

CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar
1.6185 (-0.0140)
German mark
2.9368 (-0.0025)
Exchange Index
89.6 (-0.1)

FT 30 Share
1877.9 (-69.4)
FT-SE 100
2414.8 (-72.7)
New York Dow Jones
2906.75 (-58.81)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave
2220.96 (-98.12)

Pharmaceuticals 'is not for sale'

ICI rules out disposal of key division

By JOHN BELL

ICI has ruled out a sale of its fast-growing pharmaceuticals division as part of the business reconstruction due to be revealed shortly.

The decision will be seen as controversial in the City where some fund managers regard a sale of pharmaceuticals as the most obvious way to counter the threat of a takeover bid from Hanson.

After reviewing several options, however, ICI's board is determined to resist pressure for short term measures to defeat Hanson.

An executive said at the weekend: "We are not going to be pushed or panicked into moves which might not be good for the long-term future of the company."

Earlier this year, when announcing a 36 per cent fall in profits to £977 million last year, ICI set aside £300 million to restructure its business, which, as with other leading chemicals groups, has been badly affected by recession.

ICI's board saw the exercise as part of its long-term drive for greater efficiency and to keep the group abreast of changing circumstances in its main product areas. But since Hanson swooped on the stock market in May and spent £240 million on a 2.8 per cent holding in ICI, restructuring has been regarded by institutional investors as a key element in the anti-Hanson strategy.

The City's analysts believe that a sale of the highly successful pharmaceuticals division alone would raise £5 billion to £8 billion. Currently, the whole group has a market

value of about £9 billion. The division is expected to make about 45 per cent of total operating profits this year.

Other leading ICI shareholders feel that the drugs business should be retained as an important source of growth outside the cyclical commodity chemicals industry.

Confirmation that there will be no sale of pharmaceuticals will, therefore, polarise City opinion.

But ICI's board, now more hostile than ever to a Hanson bid or even a large Hanson holding in the group, is finalising the details of its restructuring along the broad policy lines set out last autumn and earlier this year.

Since the middle of last year, about 8,500 jobs have been shed, or employees transferred, to other divisions. Last week's disposal of soda ash businesses was in line with the policy of concentrating on businesses with strong or potentially strong global positions. Geographically, Europe, North America and, especially, the Asia-Pacific region will receive priority allocation of resources.

ICI's board decided some time ago that whatever the tensions arising from Hanson's presence on the share register, it would not unveil restructuring plans until they were finalised in detail and until employees had been told exactly how they will be affected.

Directors believe that though this year will be further marked by recessionary effects, the company can look forward to recovery as the chemicals cycle reverses. Re-

structuring will boost the cyclical gains and the board is now determined that ICI should reap the benefits, rather than Hanson.

Lord Hanson and Lord White, who heads the American operations of their group, are stressing privately that a hostile bid is most unlikely, though they feel a management shakeup would benefit ICI.

The two men are unlikely to quibble with the decision to retain the pharmaceuticals division. They believe that their cash resources could help ICI to expand further in the international drugs industry.

But this cuts no ice at ICI's Millbank headquarters where the conviction that Hanson has little to bring to the party is now more strongly articulated than at any time since Hanson's share purchase.

After a close examination of Hanson's complex corporate structure, ICI directors feel that Hanson needs a deal with ICI far more than they need a deal with Hanson. If cash is needed for expansion or joint ventures in pharmaceuticals, ICI is relaxed about its ability to tap banking sources. They note that Hanson's apparent cash mountain is largely matched by borrowings on the opposite side of its balance sheet.

ICI is withdrawing from the manufacture of Vitreous PES, an advanced polymer used in the aerospace and general electronics industries. The move, which will mean the immediate closure of a plant in South Carolina, in America, will result in the loss of 90 jobs worldwide.



Stamp of approval: Sir Bryan is ready to meet the challenge of open postal services

Job losses mar German unity day

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

GERMANY commemorates the first anniversary of monetary union today, but the celebrations will be subdued in the east, where unemployment is estimated to rise today by 60 per cent as another 300,000 workers join the dole queues.

The jump in unemployment is due to the phasing-out of an employment protection scheme in the metal industry and public sector. The present official rate of unemployment — about 800,000 or 10 per cent of the workforce — is mainly due to company failures, although real unemployment is much higher because of "short-time work", affecting about 2 million employees.

The phasing-out of short-time provisions has been delayed until year-end when the rate of unemployment will show another one-day jump of a similar size. While estimates about future unemployment vary, fears are growing that the jobs rate could exceed 40 per cent at the beginning of next year, making eastern Germany the region with the highest unemployment in Europe during modern times.

With the jobsless rise and the anniversary coinciding, eastern Germans are becoming more desperate amid a growing feeling that the area will be relegated to a second-class Germany. The main political rationale for the rapid introduction of the mark in the east was to stem the flood of emigration from east to west. But latest figures indicate the rate of emigration is still 20,000 every month.

The emigrants are mainly young, qualified eastern Germans, who find real incomes in the west often more than double those in the east. By year-end, 1 million eastern Germans (population: 17 million), are predicted to have emigrated since the Berlin Wall fell in November 1989.

Feeling of doom, page 23

PO prepares to expose mail to competition

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

POST Office managers seem set to offer private sector carriers the opportunity of using the Royal Mail's network to deliver non-PO mail.

The likely move by the PO, which has been under consideration for some time by Sir Bryan Nicholson, PO chairman, and his colleagues, forebodes a much-delayed green paper from the European Commission on liberalising Europe's postal services.

The green paper, due last September but which PO managers think could be published shortly, is likely to stick closer to the line favoured by Sir Leon Brittan, EC competition commissioner, rather than the more protectionist approach of the EC's telecommunications directorate.

The green paper is expected to accept a degree of monopoly to ensure a continuity of service in areas which might otherwise be commercially unprofitable, and to set some levels of minimum service, but not to make any move away from uniform prices. Managers believe the Post

Office is now better placed than any postal service in Europe to meet the challenges that the green paper may pose.

In the meantime, the PO has been examining ways of making the UK postal market more competitive. Privatisation of the Royal Mail is not on the agenda for any Conservative government, and in any moves towards competition the PO is aware of the special status afforded by its royal founding and name.

The Post Office recognises that the cost of setting up virtually from scratch a national delivery network would be prohibitive for any potential competitor so in discussions with government and private industry it has been examining the idea of marketing its own network, delivering to 25 billion addressees, to courier companies who can at present move letters costing more than £1 in postage.

Bill Cockburn, Royal Mail managing director, said: "We could be very interested in opening up the delivery network to other carriers." Under

the proposal, the PO would negotiate contracts with private carriers to move mail priced above the £1 line from regional or other local centres to particular addressees in, say, rural areas using the normal Royal Mail delivery network.

PO managers believe that such an arrangement would be likely both to expand the mail market in the UK and to generate revenue for the Royal Mail. Private sector carriers would benefit from only moving mail between large regional or other centres, and not having to pay the direct cost of final transportation and delivery to addressees.

But the Post Office is insistent that it will not yield up wholly to private business the obviously profitable parts of its work, such as bulk delivery of mail to densely populated addressees, leaving the Royal Mail with the need to service unprofitable rural areas. PO managers believe that there is strong support from this stance from many Conservative MPs with rural constituencies.

'Unemployment figures stifle quick recovery'

By ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

SHARPLY declining pay settlements, with further rapid rises in unemployment, will stifle consumer spending and prevent any perceptible recovery until next year, according to the London Business School, which had until recently been relatively optimistic about the economy.

In its quarterly economic forecast, published today, the LBS suggests that the long-term level of unemployment compatible with stable inflation and ERM membership is 500,000 higher than thought a few months ago.

The LBS expects unemployment to reach 2.8 million by next summer and remain above 2.7 million until 1994 — worrying news for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont. Three months ago, the LBS was predicting that British unemployment would rise only to 2.3 million next year and then subside to 2.1 million.

The poor state of the economy will be underlined by results from British Steel and

British Rail. BR is expected to reveal its first overall loss in four years on Wednesday while British Steel is today expected to show pre-tax profits for the year to end-March down to £200 million, after a record £733 million last year.

The latest LBS forecast for 1991 shows a 1.9 per cent fall in gross domestic product this year, against a decline of only 0.8 per cent predicted in the last review. The LBS view of

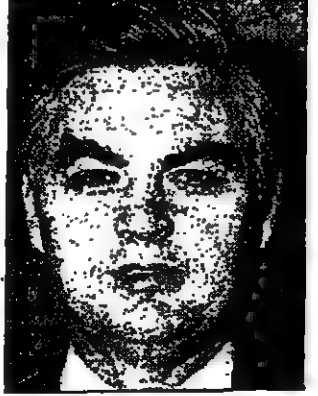
consumer behaviour shows a particularly dramatic reversal, from an earlier prediction that spending would grow by 0.3 per cent this year, despite the recession, to the new forecast of a 1.2 per cent decline in consumer sales.

The main reason for the economy's weakness is a new forecast that real personal disposable incomes will not increase at all either this year or next. This grim prediction compares with a forecast three months ago that incomes would grow by 1.1½ per cent.

The main reason for the downgrading appears to be the more "favourable" assumptions about wage inflation in the new forecast.

Average earnings in manufacturing are now expected to grow by only 8.1 per cent this year, against 9.6 per cent in the last forecast.

In another forecast published today, National Westminster Bank takes a slightly more optimistic view, predicting a recovery in the last three months of this year.



Lamont: spending stifled

Whiff in the air at Wimbledon

By TONY HETHERINGTON

AN AGREEMENT under which the All England Lawn Tennis Club endorsed a range of fragrances and cosmetics, marked under the Wimbledon name has collapsed, leaving officials with egg rather than ash on their face.

The Club refuses to discuss the failure of its licensing agreement with Indol Inc, of Palm Springs, California, and will not confirm nor deny that it is owed a large sum in unpaid royalties.

It is clear, however, that the tennis authorities were unaware that the Canadian businessmen who controlled Indol had a track record which indicates a preference for the promotion of share prices rather than perfume.

The contract, allowing the use of the Wimbledon name and the "Flying W" logo, was negotiated last year between Rob McCowen, the tennis club's marketing director, and James DeSanto of Indol. Mr McCowen declined at the time to reveal the value of the deal, but described the products as "very up-market", saying they would be sold in stores such as Harrods, in London, and Bloomingdale's, in New York.

The Wimbledon club would receive a fixed fee plus royalties, he said,

contributing to its \$50 million a year income from such endorsements. Indol, however, is wholly owned by Craven Ventures, a tiny British Columbia company with shares traded on the Vancouver stock exchange. Within weeks of the signing of the Wimbledon deal, Craven Ventures shares rocketed from 15 cents each to \$2.50.

Trading was then suspended for some months, after it emerged that 2 million shares, issued in a private placement at 15 cents each, had "leaked" on to the market. The filed terms of the placement prevented their trade for 12 months.

The purchasers claim they had been told by David Edgell, Craven's president, and Gino Cicci, a marketing executive, that the shares were freely marketable.

The presence of Mr Cicci as a marketer of fragrances raised eyebrows in Vancouver, if not in southwest London, but then officials in Vancouver have no record of any enquiries from Wimbledon regarding the Craven-Indol businesses. In 1979, Mr Cicci was jailed for 18 months, along with Joey Romono, a prominent Vancouver underworld figure, for defrauding a publicly quoted company.

Further enquiries have also revealed the presence at Craven Ventures of


Madan "Mons" Kapoor, who, like Mr Cicci and Mr Edgell, has been linked with a string of controversial and failed quoted companies. Mr Kapoor once made \$647,000 from trading in the shares of another Vancouver-quoted company with which he was associated and whose price soared temporarily. He was jailed for 18 months for failing to pay taxes on the gains.

Mr Edgell declined to discuss the reasons for the collapse of the Wimbledon deal, saying it was for officials of the Club to provide any explanation.


Documents filed by Mr Edgell with the Vancouver stock exchange, however, attribute the breakdown to the failure of Indol to provide the tennis club with a substantial letter of credit required under the licensing agreement.

Wimbledon officials appeared unaware last week that Craven had made any public statement about the termination of the agreement. A spokeswoman said the Wimbledon-name products were still on sale at various outlets.

Told of developments in Canada, she added: "The club never discusses financial details of individual agreements. Things like share price movements are just not discussed with the press."



BREITLING
1884



INSTRUMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS

LONDON STOCKISTS:
ASPREY, HARRIS WATCH DEPARTMENT, IKA JEWELLERS,
BRANCHES OF MAPPIN & WEBB, BRANCHES OF THE WATCH GALLERY
AND BRANCHES OF ZALES

OUTSIDE LONDON:
ACTON: EUSTACE PARKER REDFORD; KEN BULL, BIRMINGHAM;
NATHAN & CO, BIRMINGHAM; STORTFORD: VAN BENT BRIGHTON; WALTER
BULL & SON, BRISTOL; CLIFTON VILLAGE JEWELLERS, CHESTER;
WALTONS THE JEWELLERS, COLEMAN, MANSONS DUBLIN, FIELDS
DUDLEY; WALKER & HALL, DUNDEE; KENNETH WALKER & SON
EDINBURGH; MAPPIN & WEBB GATESHEAD; ERNEST JONES GLASGOW
MAPPIN & WEBB, ZALES GRAYS, ZALES CT, YARMOUTH; COX & SON
HALLMARK, LISTER HORSFALL, HARRINGTON, PATRICK J. LISTER
HOBBS, LEEDS; BERRY'S MANCHESTER; MAPPIN & WEBB
WIDEBRIDGE; RONALD FREEMAN NOTTINGHAM; WOODWARDS
NUNEATON; JOHNSONS OSSETT; J. DEAN OXFORD; JOHN GOWING
SOUTHPORT; WELDON'S ST. HELIER; ZALES WOLVERHAMPTON;
T. A. HERN & SON, YORK; HARRIS

Ford dealer meetings put car industry on price war footing

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

FORD car dealers have all been called by the motor manufacturer to strategy meetings this week, amid speculation in the car industry that the company is to announce an across-the-board price cut, which could prompt a motor price war.

Ford would only say of the dealer meetings yesterday that they were to discuss the company's marketing strategy for the third quarter, but the belief in the industry is strong that the company is about to announce a price cut on its models of 10 per cent.

The meetings take place as leading motor manufacturers are becoming increasingly concerned about the pricing and discounting system.

Last week, Nissan UK, the privately owned car distributor, announced price cuts of £300 to £1,000 on all Nissan models. The company is in dispute with Nissan, the motor manufacturer, over prices and models.

Nissan's price cuts are seen by the industry as carrying little wider significance, and

are thought to stem in the main from the internal dispute between the entirely separate Nissan manufacturing and distribution companies.

But price cuts by Ford would be almost certain to prompt similar moves by Vauxhall and Rover, the two other volume manufacturers. One retailer said: "The customer will benefit."

A Ford spokesman confirmed the strategy meetings, and that they were to discuss the company's new marketing drive, but said suggestions by dealers of price cuts were pure speculation.

Some Ford dealers, however, are sceptical about the value to customers of large-scale price cuts, arguing that cuts in list prices would be of little value to potential car purchasers because of the large discounts already available. They do acknowledge that any such move by Ford would help to draw potential buyers back into car showrooms.

Though overall car sales in Britain are down 31 per cent in the year to May, Ford, of

the main manufacturers, has been hit the hardest, with sales down 36 per cent, compared with drops of 33 per cent for Vauxhall and 27 per cent for Rover. Motor industry analysts believe Ford needs some form of commercial reinvigoration.

Behind the immediate belief in the imminent prospect of price cuts lies a longer-term worry among motor manufacturers about the pricing and discounting system. Leading manufacturers are considering a thoroughgoing review of the price system, trying to close the gap between list and discount prices. Dealers accept that discounts of up to 8 per cent are widespread, but they feel that with distributors' abilities to set prices, deep discounting simply digs hard in to dealer margins.

Motor manufacturers believe that some form of closer relationship between list and actual prices would provide a considerable degree of price stability within the industry, and would also help in the overall economy.

Bullers suffers over Iraqi deal

By PHILIP PANGALOS

BULLERS, the troubled fine arts and giftware manufacturer, has passed its dividend after losses deepened at the full year, exacerbated by a £349,000 debt provision. This related to an Iraqi contract for a giant sculpture of arms with swords in Baghdad, commemorating the Iran-Iraq war, with the arms modelled on those of President Saddam Hussein.

The company, which incurred an interim taxable loss of £2.33 million, suffered a pre-tax loss of £4.77 million in the year to end-December, against a profit of £175,000 last time. Turnover grew to £12.8 million (£9.95 million).

Bullers made an operating loss of £2.12 million (£259,000 profit). There was also an exceptional loss of £2.33 million.

Allan Jones, a former non-executive chairman, has resigned as a director "due to pressure and other commitments". Bullers is in a "continuing dialogue" with its bankers regarding the terms and conditions on which they continue to provide support.

There is a 12.72p loss per share, against earnings of 0.03p. There is no final dividend (1.5p), making a nil payment for the year (2p).



Sweet smell of success: Heather Evans, who beat 1,000 contestants, yesterday

Dried flower seller blossoms

HEATHER Evans, of Cleveleys, Blackpool, founder of The Flower Mill, which sells dried flowers, beat 1,000 contestants to become the third winner of the Enterprising Woman Award sponsored by Good Housekeeping, the magazine, and National Westminster Bank (Gillian Bowditch writes).

Mrs Evans founded her business at home in 1988, after her husband bought a simple dried flower arrangement and she realised she could compete with local suppliers. The business now

operates out of three shops. Vanessa Stedman, from Crawley, West Sussex, who set up The Really Nice Clothing Company, which sells leisure wear, was second. Liz Tubby, of Bergh Apton, Norfolk, who runs Prism Print and Promotions, was third.

Meeting of TECs likely to see split

By OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

LEADERS of the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), the private sector-led bodies set up by government to handle training in Britain, face a split this week in a move that could embarrass the government.

A two-day strategy conference will be held in Birmingham on Thursday, to be attended by a number of ministers, including Peter Lilley, the trade and industry secretary, and Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, and leaders of all 62 TECs.

But at the meeting, the so-called G10 group of TEC leaders — representative TEC chairmen drawn from each economic region — are expected to table a proposal for a full-time secretariat to help run the TECs.

Publicly, ministers say only that having set up the TECs, they should be left to run their own affairs.

Privately, they will be concerned that the formation of a national secretariat will increase TECs' ability as a lobbying force for money and resources, and will also run counter to one of the principles of the TEC strategy of local determination — a move away from national-level labour market programmes.

The proposal, which could produce an embarrassing split at the conference, is causing division among TEC leaders, some of whom regard the suggestion as an open power bid by the G10 group.

Some TEC chairmen are concerned that G10 has already appointed a full-time G10 co-ordinator.

They are claiming that the appointment to this job of Rick Emsley, a former TEC chairman and now a management consultant, has been done without the financing of the post yet being fully accountable.

They feel that a full-time national TEC secretariat might extend this arrangement and ask TECs to support such an establishment from within already stretched TEC budgets.

TECs in some regions, including Yorkshire and Humberside, have decided not to support, either organisationally or financially, any move towards a full-time national TEC secretariat.

Confidence over sales declines

By OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

SMALL businesses are continuing to suffer from falling sales and exports as the recession drags on. Figures in Barclays' quarterly survey of exporters, shows that confidence about sales has declined for the third successive quarter.

The survey of 911 exporters, produced by the Small Business Research Trust, shows the proportion of companies that expect sales to fall has doubled in the past three months. Twelve per cent more companies think their sales will fall next quarter, compared with 24 per cent last quarter.

The proportion of companies that are suffering from lower sales has risen from 28 to 33 per cent in the past three months. Fifty per cent of the listed European Community as the best prospects for sales in the next quarter.

M&A activity falls to £7bn in value

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

MERGE and acquisitions activity in Britain has hit its lowest since the early Eighties because of the recession and the Gulf war. Merchant banks are facing job cuts as they compete for the limited deals still being completed.

A survey by *Acquisitions Monthly*, the specialist magazine, shows that the value of public and private takeovers in Britain in the first half of the year slumped by more than half to £7 billion, against £14.9 billion in the first six months of last year.

The number of acquisitions has also plunged, from 745 to 495. Overall, the figures demonstrate the slump in takeover activity from the record of 1989, when the City handled 2,028 transactions worth a total of £45.5 billion.

The level of business would be even lower without foreign interest, 35 per cent of the acquisitions by value were made by foreign companies. One small comfort for the

City is that almost all the deals are being handled by British merchant banks. The table of advisers on public bids is dominated by British houses.

Schroders, which advised on four deals worth £532 million — including Williams Holdings' £406 million bid for Yale & Vitor, the largest this year — leads the table. It is followed by Morgan Grenfell and Hill Samuel, the merchant banking offshoot of TSB Group, which made record losses of £319 million.

Two British companies are ignoring the slump in acquisition activity: Forte, formerly Trusthouse Forte, is buying Ogden Allied Services Corp to expand Gardner Merchant, its contract catering division, in America. Automated Security Holdings, the electronic security company, is expanding its range of detection equipment with the £2 million acquisition of Sonitrol Ltd, the British subsidiary of Sonitrol Corporation.

Southeast incomes beat North by 50%

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

HOUSEHOLDS in the Southeast still enjoy average gross incomes almost 50 per cent above those in Scotland, Wales and Yorkshire, according to a new retailing study by Verdict, the market research group.

But differences in disposable income, after fixed costs such as taxes and mortgage payments, are less acute, with London and the Southeast averaging £10,300 to £11,000 last year while Wales, Scotland and Yorkshire averaged £8,100 to £8,600.

The study also showed the average Southeast household

spent £5,800 in high street shops last year while those in the north of England spent £3,100. But on cars, holidays, meals out and insurance the Southeast family spent £7,000 compared to the North family's spend of £5,100.

Analysis of household expenditure is complicated both by credit and the black economy. Verdict says that the average household in Britain "overspent" by £1,600 in last year with households in the Northwest, where the average overspend was £2,700, likely to spend the greatest amount beyond their officially recorded income.

Goldstone sells shares

DAVID Goldstone, the chairman of Regalian Properties, has sold 2.3 million of his family's shares to Norwich Union.

The money raised will allow his family interests to subscribe to the company's £20

million rights issue, on the 8 million shares it retains.

Dealing in the new shares begins today, after a decision by Regalian's shareholders last week approving the company's plans for a one-for-three cash call at 71p a share.



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Margaret Thatcher's finest hour

ECONOMIC VIEW

ANATOLE KALETSKY

For Margaret Thatcher, it was her last, and possibly her sweetest triumph. With her announcement that she would stand down as prime minister immediately after the general election, Mrs Thatcher has guaranteed the Tories a doubling of their majority, and thereby achieved her lifelong ambition of wiping socialism off the political map. Of course, the Tories would have won the election even if Mrs Thatcher had decided to "go on and on and on". Their lead in the polls has been unassailable since Norman Lamont cut mortgage rates to 9 per cent in his triumphant February Budget.

But Mrs Thatcher's sheer political longevity has become a liability and a mere election victory would not have been good enough as the culmination of her career. Mrs Thatcher wanted a total rout, followed by an orderly succession in the Conservative party that would ensure the irreversibility of Thatcherism. All this she will accomplish with her ingenious plan to continue in office until June 1992, while calling on the party to choose in advance the

her apparent who will fight the general election at her side.

But who will now be her appointed successor? The leading candidate, despite his relative lack of ministerial experience, must surely be Mr Lamont.

In just over six months as Chancellor, he has turned around an economy in deep recession, achieved the sharpest improvement in consumer and business confidence (to say nothing of opinion poll ratings) on record, and engineered the biggest overhaul of personal taxation and local government finance since the second world war. And he has done all this with no help from a civil service machine, in almost open revolt after the simultaneous resignations of the permanent secretary of the Treasury, the chief economic adviser and the Governor and deputy governor of the Bank of England at the height of December's sterling crisis.

It was true that Mrs Thatcher

herself took the seminal decision last December when she ordered the Treasury to cut interest rates by 2 per cent at a stroke and then to let sterling find its own level. But it was Mr Lamont who picked up the pieces after John Major resigned in protest.

On the economic front, 12 per cent interest rates were still far too high to pull the economy out of recession. The 15 per cent fall of the pound against the mark naturally provoked fears of inflation, although it was not out of line with earlier movements by the yen and dollar. Politically, the government still faced intense resentment over the poll tax and pressure over Europe, although both of these issues moved well down the list of public concerns

once voters saw that relief from recession and crippling mortgage rates was in sight.

After her close shave in November's leadership challenge, Mrs Thatcher realised that all of these problems would have to be solved and solved quickly if her political legacy was to remain secure. That was the challenge that Mr Lamont faced in preparing his first Budget, especially brought forward in order to put the measures into effect as rapidly as possible.

There has been much discussion since of how the credit for this ingenious joint effort be divided between the prime minister and Chancellor. A fair apportionment would go like this. The idea of cutting interest rates without

regard for the currency came to Mrs Thatcher after a visit to America where she saw this policy being used consciously to stimulate the economy and revive the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector. She was also well aware that lower interest rates would reduce headline inflation and pay settlements, but Mr Lamont's contribution, as a former merchant banker, was to point out that once the pound became sufficiently undervalued, as the dollar had done, the currency markets would automatically trigger an international inflow of capital into Britain and allow sterling to re-enter the exchange-rate mechanism (ERM) with interest rates at or below German levels. This was the genesis of the deal for a 3 point cut in interest rates in the Budget, coupled with a promise to enter the ERM two months later at whatever rate the market decreed.

The domestic side of the

Budget was essentially Mr Lamont's idea.

The first priority was to buy off opposition to the poll tax. The Treasury suggested raising value-added tax (VAT) to take £4 billion off the poll tax, but Mr Lamont proposed something far more radical: abolishing mortgage tax relief would save £8 billion, enough to cut poll tax and reduce VAT by 2½ per cent. This would deliver a deathblow to inflationary expectations, but the prime minister initially resisted. Then Mr Lamont played his trump card. The loss of tax relief would cost the average homeowner £900 a year, which would be exactly offset if interest rates were cut by three percentage points on a £30,000 mortgage. Holders of larger mortgages would, of course, gain far more than they lost.

Thus Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lamont set the seal on the celebrated 1991 Budget. The rapid economic recovery, the surge in the government's popularity and the unstoppable rise of sterling alongside the dollar, naturally followed. The rest, as they say, is history.

Feeling of doom that is really uniting Germany

One year after monetary union, Wolfgang Münchau finds eastern pessimism spreading west



On your marks: currency union brought a run on banks

A YEAR ago today, the West German government started one of the most daring experiments in modern economic history, when it introduced the mark in East Germany at an exchange rate that overvalued the old ostmark by about 1,000 per cent.

The story has unfolded with stark clarity. Since the beginning of this year, the economy of eastern Germany has been collapsing. Unemployment is steadily approaching the 40 per cent forecast for the end of the year. Even the rare item of good news, like the recent pick-up of investment, is treated with care, for fear of repeating last year's foolhardy overconfidence.

There is nothing new about eastern Germany's economic difficulties, but what is new is that the feeling of economic doom and a sense of helplessness is catching on in the west. It is catching on in the government, in the federal office for employment and in the Bundesbank, and it is catching on despite there being little indication of an imminent economic slowdown in the west.

The decision to move the seat of government to Berlin might have been symbolic of a growing awareness in the west that the old West German ways of conducting business, the old-style holler-than-thou federalism and the country's perceived perpetual economic superiority in Europe may be approaching their endgame.

Perhaps there is some justice in this since there is, finally, the prospect of real unity, not the formal unity that happened last year, but a sort of unity in pessimism. Since pessimism is the one thing the burghers of Bonn and Dresden have in common, why not make more of it?

The we-can't-bear-it-anymore school of thought was last week joined by Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the

Bundesbank. When he said in April that monetary union was a disaster, few interpreted this as meaning a pan-German as opposed to a mere local disaster. Although last week he refused to repeat this most memorable quote of his career, he did issue a stern warning that the western part of the country was in danger of running out of steam.

He complained that the government was spending too much, was not saving enough, that the annual transfer payments to the East of DM150 billion were too high and must not rise further. He complained that wages were increasing by too much, and that the government was not giving the free market in eastern Germany enough of a chance when it decided to create so-called "job creation companies". The strongest argument against these companies is that the money could more usefully be employed

elsewhere, and that they might crowd out the fledgling private sector. Their very establishment smacks of a sense of panic and of an admission that the much-praised social market economy might not be the answer to eastern Germany's problems.

In the west, the cost of last year's unification boom is also beginning to show. Inflation rose to 3.5 per cent in May, and will rise again this month, probably to 4 per cent, because of an increase in oil taxes. Wage rises are running at about twice the level of inflation. Although the Bundesbank never speculates on interest rates, there are few doubts that German rates will go up some time this year, if not imminently, with all the consequences for the other European economies locked together in the exchange-rate mechanism.

Unless the mark is allowed to appreciate within the ERM

— and with the approach of European Monetary Union there is no likelihood of that happening — eastern Germany will no longer be an internal German affair. It will become a genuine West European problem.

Die Zeit, the respected German weekly newspaper, argued in an editorial last week what has previously been thought of only as the worst theoretical case: "Germany is in danger of losing a sense of proportion. There is every indication that the federal republic will live beyond its means." The result, it concluded, is that the country will lose its credibility with its European partners, and the mark will lose its strength and therefore its role as Europe's chief anchor currency.

The pessimists have a case. Germany's political and economic structures are among the least flexible in Europe. This inflexibility is partly due to Germany's much-praised and untouchable federalism, which grants local authorities as well as the Länder, the federal states, the powers to raise their own taxes and the right to incur budget deficits. While the federal government is now prepared to reduce subsidies to industry by at least DM10 billion, the Länder and local authorities carry on in blissful ignorance of the macroeconomic scene.

The danger for the German economy is not a sudden decline in growth — there is still little indication of that after the 4.2 per cent increase in GNP during the first quarter — but a strong increase in debt, which currently stands at DM1,600 billion. Servicing costs already amount to 10 per cent of public sector revenues and are tending to rise rapidly. While federalism has been well suited to growth, the signs are that it is less capable of consolidation.

At a time when the rest of Europe is converging towards perceived German monetary and fiscal disciplines, Germany itself appears to be moving the opposite way. There are already siren voices from inside the Bundesbank, which give warning that current German economic policy is incompatible with further European economic integration. The effect of monetary union in Germany might well be to delay monetary union in Europe.

Yield gap likely to widen

GILT-EDGED

POLITICAL uncertainty is back to dog the gilt market. Since the Ribble Valley by-election in March, ten-year gilt yields have risen by about 50 basis points, compared with the 20 basis point rise in German yields. Over this period, an eight-point lead for the Conservatives over Labour in the national opinion polls has been transformed into a deficit of a similar magnitude.

Even though the gap may be a closing again, such a lead for Labour makes it increasingly difficult to see how the prime minister can go to the country this year. From the gilt market's perspective, it may seem, therefore, that election risk should be placed on the back burner for a while longer.

The postponement of a general election till 1992 still poses problems for the gilt market. Perhaps most important is the substantial overshoot in public spending and the PSBR likely this year and next. The last thing the government will want in the pre-election period is a public dispute over the level of health and education spending. Additional spending bids for autumn spending round up

parently exceed £10 billion. The poll tax also threatens to rise fast again next year, unless still more public money is devoted to holding it down.

With tax receipts still hit by the lagged effects of the recession, the PSBR could rise to almost £20 billion in 1992-3, implying gilt issuance of about £2 billion each month next year. This may not have much of a lasting adverse effect on gilt yields since the impact of

devaluation, both of which would undermine gilts. What if Labour were eventually elected? In reality, this is unlikely to make much difference to the economic environment. Labour's main themes on macroeconomics are not dramatically different from those being followed by the Major administration. Labour leaders seem determined to follow broadly the path taken by the French

Effects of a Labour administration on the gilts market may be limited

an increase in bond supply will be spread across the global bond markets and not just confined to Britain. Nevertheless, funding on this scale may make it difficult for the gilt market to make headway.

A further risk for gilts is that the longer the Conservatives trail in the polls, the greater the risk that monetary policy will be eased inappropriately. This would generate fears of higher inflation and of sterling

Socialists after 1985 and the centrepiece of this strategy is a heavy commitment to the ERM and to an eventual shift to full monetary union.

Government borrowing will probably remain at about 2 to 3 per cent of GDP under Labour — a higher borrowing requirement than the Conservatives show in the latest Budget projections, but may not be that much higher in practice. The effects of a Labour

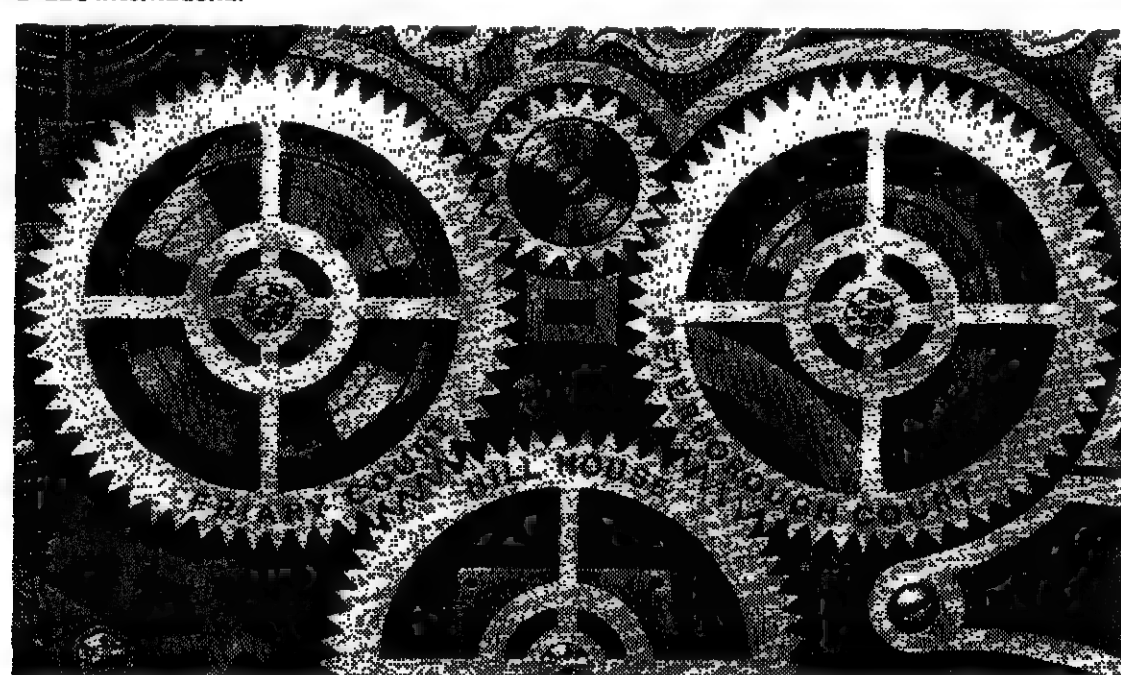
administration on the gilt market may thus be fairly limited. This assumes that Labour's commitment to the ERM will not waiver, and that an incoming Labour government would not opt for an early large devaluation.

With unemployment likely to be approaching 3 million by the middle of next year, however, it is reasonable to assume there will be intense debate within an incoming Labour cabinet about the appropriate exchange rate. A compromise could well be a small devaluation accompanied by a move to narrow bands.

With the threat of devaluation in the air, the gilt market is likely to remain nervous in the run-up to the possible election of a Labour government. This may keep gilt yields high or rising this year. The yield differential with Germany might rise by as much as another 50 basis points over this period. A significant decline in this differential is only likely once the political uncertainty is resolved.

DAVID WALTON
Goldman Sachs International

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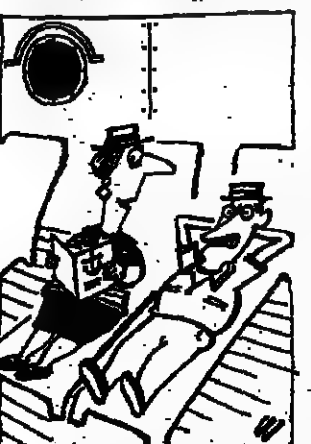


THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Akers returns in style

IN TYPICALLY flamboyant style, Chris Akers, media analyst, has plunged back into City life. Akers, aged 26, who drives a Lotus and has been working as a consultant since leaving Citicorp earlier this year, joins Swiss Bank Corporation today. He will be working as a corporate financier with a view to lining up mergers and acquisition work in the media sector. David von Simson, managing director of the corporate finance team, says: "Chris, who has been billed as one of the City's more eligible stars, was spotted recently strolling down La Croisette in Cannes, with two attractive female companions."

A SURVEY in America has found that only \$83 out of every \$100 in income tax is actually collected by the Inland Revenue. Over a period of 12 months, that adds up to \$100 billion — sufficient to



"I don't wish to worry you but this ship is A1 at Lloyd's."

wipe out the \$318.1 billion federal deficit by 1993.

Reprieve joy

THE resignation of Yoshihisa Tabuchi as president and chief executive of Nomura may yet spare Bloomsbury Publishing from hars-kiri. Nomura is suing Bloomsbury and Albert Alletzhauer, the author, over the book, *House of Nomura*, which contains allegations linking the Japanese securities group with a crime syndicate. Tabuchi's resignation, after admitting that Nomura Securities had bought memberships of a golf club linked to a Japanese crime syndicate, has been greeted with ill-disguised joy in Soho Square, where Bloomsbury is based.

Intrepid voyager

PETER DOBBS, one of the City's more unusual ambas-

sadors, has been putting his powers of endurance to the test again. Dobbs, who runs Nicholson Chamberlain Collis Special Risk, a specialist broker at Lloyd's, has spent three weeks on the Irish Sea on the *Alloch*, a restored Hebridean galley. "You learn how to use a bucket very quickly in a force nine gale," says Dobbs, who seems to thrive in such tough conditions. He sailed 8,000 miles from Arabia to Cathay in 1980, following the route reputed to have been taken by Sinbad, and four years later, the intrepid voyager rowed 3,000 miles from Greece to Russia in a Greek galley.

GRAFFITO in the City of London: "Old insurance agents never die, it's against their policy."

JON ASHWORTH

Portfolio PLATINUM

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No.	Company	Share Price	Change
1	Hodgson	10.00	0.00
2	Chubb	10.00	0.00
3	Tomlinson	10.00	0.00
4	Richardson	10.00	0.00
5	Barclays	10.00	0.00
6	Kentish	10.00	0.00
7	Amberley	10.00	0.00
8	Western	10.00	0.00
9	De Vere	10.00	0.00
10	De Vere	10.00	0.00
11	T & N	10.00	0.00
12	Harland	10.00	0.00
13	Land	10.00	0.00
14	Burnham	10.00	0.00
15	TVS	10.00	0.00
16	PGH	10.00	0.00
17	Electron	10.00	0.00
18	TGH	10.00	0.00
19	Sovereign	10.00	0.00
20	Woodward	10.00	0.00
21	Vitaphone	10.00	0.00
22	APV	10.00	0.00
23	Bell	10.00	0.00
24	Power	10.00	0.00
25	James	10.00	0.00
26	Thames	10.00	0.00
27	RHM	10.00	0.00
28	East	10.00	0.00
29	Chubb	10.00	0.00
30	Chubb	10.00	0.00
31	Chubb	10.00	0.00
32	Chubb	10.00	0.00
33	Chubb	10.00	0.00
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40	Chubb	10.00	0.00
41	Chubb	10.00	0.00
42	Chubb	10.00	0.00
43	Chubb	10.00	0.00
44	Chubb	10.00	0.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend	
Share	Dividend
100	10.00
200	20.00
300	30.00
400	40.00
500	50.00
600	60.00
700	70.00
800	80.00
900	90.00
1000	100.00

The weekly Portfolio Platinum prize of £8,000 has been won by Dennis Bailey, of St John's Wood, northwest London.

BRITISH FUNDS

Fund	Share Price	Change
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)	
Share	Dividend
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS	
Share	Dividend
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	
Share	Dividend
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

UNDATED	
Share	Dividend
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

INDEX-LINKED	
Share	Dividend
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP	
Share	Dividend
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

ELECTRICALS	
Share	Dividend
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalisation and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end July 12. Contango day July 15. Settlement day July 22.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices.

Company	Share Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BREWERIES	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

BUILDING, ROADS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

ELECTRICITY	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

FINANCE, LAND	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

FOODS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

HOTELS, CATERERS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

S-Z	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

OILS, GAS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

Company	Share Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BREWERIES	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

BUILDING, ROADS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

ELECTRICITY	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

FINANCE, LAND	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

FOODS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

HOTELS, CATERERS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

S-Z	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

OILS, GAS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

Company	Share Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BREWERIES	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00

BUILDING, ROADS	
Company	Share Price
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	1

By developing a European approach, a leading business school has won a worldwide following, Michel Syrett writes in this special report

A new school of thought in the teaching process

The European Institute of Business Administration, Insead, bases its approach on the principle that business practice on this side of the Atlantic is different from that in the United States. European business schools, Insead believes, should create their own pool of talented young academics.

Business education in the US, says Professor Claude Rameau, the co-dean, is considered too parochial and theoretical to meet the needs of European managers.

Professor Rameau was speaking shortly before the institute announced last month a collaborative venture to run advanced management education for central and eastern Europe in partnership with the London Business School (LBS) and the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The programme will bring more than 400 participants from eastern Europe to the three schools to develop essential management know-how.

Insead, though based in Fontainebleau, France, has never been in the French educational system. It was founded in the Fifties specifically to serve an international business community.

"From the start, we had an international perspective," Professor Rameau explains, "so we have not had to undergo any of the time-consuming transformation of faculty, students and educational materials that have been necessary in other schools to meet the needs of a global marketplace."

Only the IMD and perhaps

Insead has an international audience

the LBS can match Insead's cosmopolitan learning environment. The institute's 80 permanent academic staff include members from northern and southern Europe, Canada and the US, Turkey, India, Tunisia, South Korea, Israel, Egypt and New Zealand.

Insead's leading position in management education is the product of more than 30 years of effort. Professor Rameau says: "We had no permanent

introduce a PhD programme of its own. Research in executive education is channelled through programmes covering areas such as technology and innovation, international financial services, the management of environmental resources and organisational change.

In executive education, Insead faces the same problem as many competitors. Most businesses believe that an MBA-trained manager can be used fit, at least ten years, before requiring further education to maintain skills and knowledge.

Academic staff have, however, found to their cost that senior executives do not respond to the same teaching methods as younger counterparts. Insead's response has been to set up senior executive programmes, each using different methods and techniques. These include a course, Leadership in Organisations, which explores the personal skills required by top managers, a new version of a popular programme, Managing Multinational Enterprise, led by Professor Sumantra Ghoshal, and imaginative experiments in tailoring programmes for individual companies.

Ludo Van der Heyden, the co-dean with Professor Rameau, says: "We are happy to let these experiments gather pace or founder, depending on their relevance in the marketplace. This is very much in keeping with the culture of Insead. Management is a fuzzy subject, and we do not seek to impose too strong a view from the top on which is the right and wrong approach. Ours is a culture of gentle seduction."



Claude Rameau, left, and Ludo Van der Heyden, the co-deans of the institute

faculty for the first ten years; we had to build a teaching base from scratch. In 1958, no European academic was capable of teaching business. We had to turn to the few American lecturers prepared at that time to cross the Atlantic, and a mixed group of European consultants and practitioners. We had only a small amount of government backing."

The lack of a link with an existing university meant that until the late Seventies, Insead was weak on research and still over-reliant on American-trained PhD students. This has rectified. A steady build-up of research-oriented staff in the early Eighties enabled Insead two years ago to



No political undertones: Gabriel Hawawini, the director of the centre, says "companies appreciate that we are not linked to any one nationality"

Building on eastern premises

Insead's attempt to set up a bridge between European and Asian business has succeeded

Insead in the Seventies had a dilemma, and it was bothering Professor Henri-Claude de Bettignies. He had lived in Asia and he realised that although the institute was well-established as a European management centre, and had started to tackle its long-standing lack of research-oriented staff, its focus was exclusively western. Most of the faculty had been trained in North America and had pursued their careers using American business styles and techniques.

Western business was being confronted by the extraordinary success of Japanese manufacturing, and the prospect of future growth in the economies of Southeast Asia. Little was being done at Insead to study and learn from the East.

So Professor de Bettignies hit on the idea of setting up a research centre that would act as a bridge between European and Asian business when Japan and southeast Asian companies were looking to the United States for the right kind of management education.

The Euro-Asia Centre was set up on Insead's campus in 1980 and has justified the vision of its founder. Today it offers research, and management development, to a network of more than 100 companies, including

blue-chip names such as Inchope, KCI, Nippon Steel, Mitsubishi, Deutsche Bank, Carrefour, Digital, the Daewoo Corporation of South Korea, the United Overseas Bank of Singapore, Unilever, and Delta Djakarta of Indonesia.

Corporate members benefit from tailor-made programmes, dedicated research, seminars, briefings and contacts with other companies. Two thousand executives from 25 countries have taken part in public programmes organised by the centre. Company programmes have been created for big companies. The centre also has a documentation unit with more than 3,500 books and 300 periodicals.

"Companies in Southeast Asia like us," Professor Gabriel Hawawini, the director of centre, says. "They appreciate that we are not linked to any one nationality, as American and Japanese schools are. There is no political undertone in what we offer."

"We picked up what we think is valuable from the United States, but we have adjusted it to a European context," Professor Hawawini finds

that the services required by Japanese companies are often distinct from those needed by high-growth businesses in other parts of Asia. "Japanese managers are keen to find out about the latest Western thinking in marketing, organisational behaviour and finance," he says. "Many are setting up Europe-wide operations when they formerly operated from individual countries. So they now face many of the problems of American companies in ensuring the right kind of communication between managers in different countries."

Successful Southeast Asian companies such as Singapore Airlines, Cathay Pacific and Petronas like the centre's local touch. Kenneth Smith, the centre's secretary-general, says: "Our programmes are always designed specifically for the Asia-Pacific region, frequently using Asian case studies. In the last 20 months, for example, we have researched 18 cases of business development relating to companies who are moving into international markets from a local base." The most im-

portant function of the centre is to act as a meeting ground between European and Asian business. Each year member companies, drawn equally from both regions, are invited to participate in a forum to discuss common problems.

A conference in Jakarta last November involving 80 companies was addressed not only by a full team of the Insead faculty, but by Sir Alan Donald, the British ambassador to China; Dr Arifin Siregar, the Indonesian minister of trade, and Shozo Ishikawa, the managing director of Daiwa.

Asian delegates, including Dr Siregar, were worried that the European single market would turn into a trade fortress, and that European countries previously interested in Asia were now investing in businesses in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

Professor Hawawini shares some of these fears. "European companies are not seeing the immense opportunities in Southeast Asia," he says.

"Many local companies are seeking to form links with other regions of the world, and they do not see the Insead Centre as the only alternative. I think that's unfortunate," he says. "Why aren't the Europeans out here?"

Your career deserves the best attention

The INSEAD MBA is recognized as providing one of the best foundations for a career in international management.

We think you would want to judge for yourself, and so we would like to invite you to visit our campus at Fontainebleau on one of the following dates:

3rd October 1991, 5th December 1991, 16th January 1992, 19th March 1992, 14 May 1992, 11th June 1992

During these information sessions which last from 4pm until about 7pm you will have an opportunity to meet the MBA Programme Director and our Admissions team.

You will be introduced to our teaching methods by one of our 80 permanent faculty and you will be invited to join an informal discussion with participants from our current MBA Programme.

You will also have an opportunity to sample our multinational campus lifestyle, and the extensive teaching and recreational facilities available to our students.

It might be a long way for you to come, but we think you will find it well worth the time and effort. An MBA is a long-term investment which deserves a careful study of all the options open to you. We would like you to take this opportunity to see INSEAD at work.

If you would like to know more about the INSEAD MBA, please give us a call or send for our brochure. We'd be delighted to hear from you.

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Boulevard de Constance, F-77305 Fontainebleau Cedex, France
Telephone (33 1) 60 72 42 73 Telex: 690389F Telecopy: (33 1) 60 72 42 42

INSEAD

There will be approximately 4600 insurance companies competing in

Europe after **1992** Of these, there are only 838 with

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life insurance; and 209 have no general insurance policies; 48 of the

rest don't provide household contents insurance; 13 won't insure events against

the effects of bad weather; and 2 more than 100 companies aren't even interested in

insuring against the possibility of terrorism; but Eagle Star does all of the above.

EAGLE STAR
COVERS YOUR WORLD

The masters of management

An international mix of students joins the MBA programme every year. The result is mutual respect

Dagmar Hesse-Kreindler, a 31-year-old student in Insead's 1991 master of business administration (MBA) programme, does not consider herself very German. "I am half-Yugoslav," she says, "but everyone here says I am so typically German. I am not as precise or efficient as some of my compatriots, but here I am put in this box. I am the German in my group."

Ms Hesse-Kreindler, who previously worked as a secretary of the United Nations Investments Committee in New York, emphasises that studying at the Fontainebleau campus, near Paris, with students from as far afield as Nepal and Zimbabwe does not in itself break down cultural stereotypes.

"We remain the same people with the same national characteristics," she says, "but we learn respect for one another. The intensity of taking an MBA in less than a year means you rely on one another, and the qualities you bring to the group, to complete the work on time."

This year and last, 465 students from 41 countries were admitted to the programme. They included 91 British, 76 French, 58 from the United States and Canada, 31 from the Benelux countries, 41 from southern Europe and 30 from Scandinavia.

Founded	1959
First grad. programme	1959
First exec. programme	1968
Faculty	90 (permanent)
	42 (visiting)
Alumni	12,000
Students 1989-90:	
MBA	447
Ph.D.	13
Executives	1,300 (public programmes)
	1,400 (company-specific programmes)
MBA by origin (percentage):	
Benelux	9
France	21
Great Britain	20
Germany	4
Scandinavia	7
Southern Europe	10
Other European	5
North America	12
Pacific Asia	5
Middle East	3
Rest of world	4

Eighteen came from the Middle East, 26 from Asia, 13 from Central and South America, five from Africa and seven from Australasia.

The prospect of creating personal networks from this rich diversity of nationalities attracts many students.

"I have always lived in Paris, and most of my friends come from three neighbouring districts," says Didier Tisserand, a 30-year-old French engineer, who previously worked for Hewlett Packard as a sales manager. "Being an

engineer means my professional circle is even narrower. But developing a business career means knowing and understanding the viewpoint of people who do not only live in the 16th, 7th and 8th arrondissements."

Maintaining the right balance of nationalities in the MBA programme poses problems for Insead. British, French and North American students dominate, partly because the programme requires fluency in French and English and a working knowledge of a third language.

To encourage a richer mix, the institute markets itself most strongly in countries from which it has a poor representation of students, and offers scholarships.

"We would like more Italians, Spanish, Greeks and Portuguese," says Helen Henderson, the head of MBA admissions. "We would also like more Germans, who have been poorly represented because an MBA qualification fits less easily into their education structure than in Britain and North America. But we do not discriminate. We evaluate every person on the basis of his or her previous work, strengths and capabilities and ability to fit in."

Insead's MBA curriculum follows a traditional pattern. The early part of the programme gives tuition in

specialist business functions such as financial accounting, production and operations management, marketing and applied statistics. These are placed in a wider context through sessions on economic analysis, business policy, international competitiveness and world political analysis. Students also select seven "elective" courses, covering areas such as managing environmental resources, product innovation, risk management, information technology, European world

affairs and entrepreneurship. The intensity of the programme is causing controversy. Insead's MBA lasts ten months, in contrast to the two-year full-time programme at the London Business School and leading American management centres. Armand De Meyer, the associate dean of the programme, says this brevity matches modern management needs better. He says: "MBAs were originally seen as postgraduate qualifications that would equip a young manager

throughout his or her career. But many students now take an MBA later on in their lives. It is more effective for a 28-year-old manager to see the qualification as an initial investment and the stepping-stone to further education." This year demand for MBA graduates has dropped in many countries as traditional recruiters, particularly management consultancies and investment banks, reduce their requirements. Students graduating from Insead in December felt the pinch. Job

searches were longer, a higher proportion returned to their former employers, and fewer found their jobs through the on-campus recruiting organised by Insead's career management service. However, Mary Boss, the service's director, emphasises that this has prompted students to be more imaginative in their job choices and has encouraged a broader range of employers to consider recruiting MBAs.

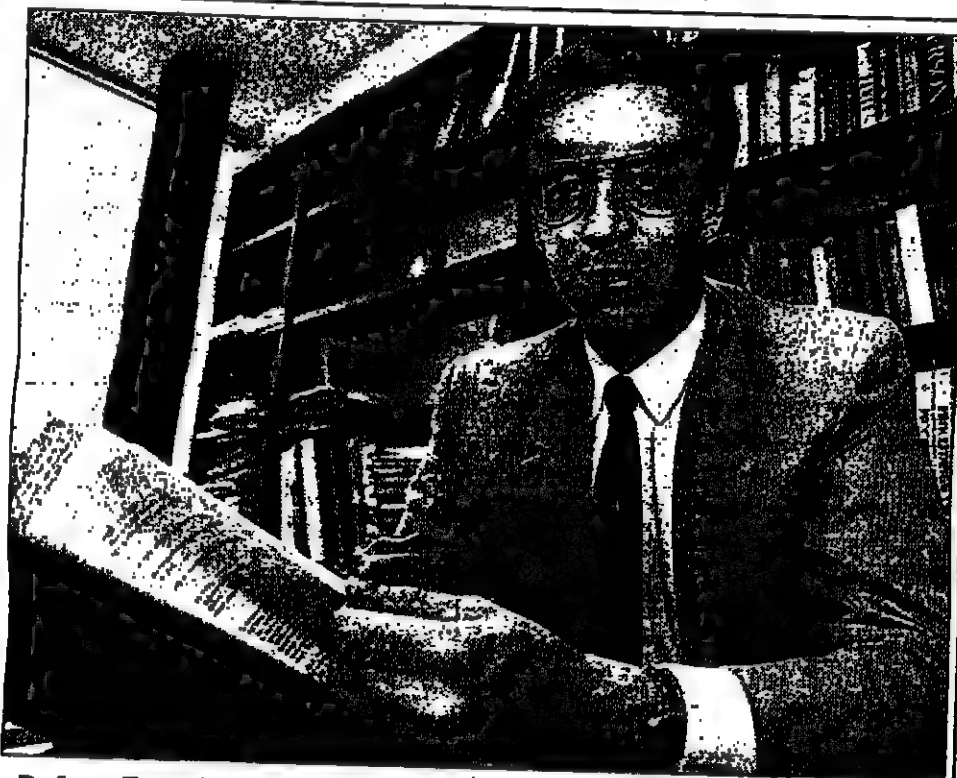
She says: "Many industrial companies that have not had

much success at Insead are now trying again with better results. Big companies such as Siemens that would never have looked at MBAs two years ago are finding ways of building them into their recruitment strategies.

"Things are still moving painfully slowly. But if conditions in the UK and US look bad, our graduates have the bilingual ability and pan-European perspective to look in Germany or Switzerland or other countries where demand is more favourable."



All nations on the campus: "You rely on one another," says Dagmar Hesse-Kreindler, inset



Professor Evans: "We are here not to impose our ideas, but to create a focus for learning"

Business goes back to drawing board

Like many business schools, Insead is responding to the revolution in company attitudes to management education that took place in the Eighties. Businesses began to understand that the only way they could cope with the change brought about by mergers, new technology, and diversification abroad was through the systematic education of their key managers. A new demand grew for programmes tailored to the needs of individual companies. In the process, in-company management development operators became more sophisticated in their use of business schools. If their demands were not met, they turned to a growing variety of training consultancies that specialised in tailored business education. As Jean Michel Beeching, the head of publicity for the institute's executive education, explains, this is changing the way schools such as Insead design their executive programmes.

"We make a greater attempt to go out to companies and find out what our clients want," he says. "As a result, we now offer company programmes that help organisations deal constructively with their strategic concerns."

The company programme designed by Insead for ABN-AMRO, the newly merged Dutch bank, is a good example of this new approach. When ABN and AMRO joined forces, they realised that the success of the new bank would depend on the ability of senior managers to work closely.

Mr R.J. Nelissen, ABN-AMRO's chairman, says: "To be a leading bank, we need financial and market strength,

New methods are being used in executive training

which we can achieve only if we blend our talents and learn to work as a team. At the same time, we have hundreds of branches and affiliates in more than 50 countries around the world. In making the merger effective, we must not become too inward-looking." ABN-AMRO asked.

"We make a greater effort to go out to companies and find out what our clients want; we now offer programmes that help with business strategy"

Insead to design a programme with the twin aims of integrating its management team and helping it tap the large business network created by the merger. An internal steering committee of leading board members was formed to manage the programme.

Insead created its own faculty team to deliver the programme, including experts on business policy, finance, marketing, accounting and organisational behaviour. The formal part of the programme included a three-day workshop examining the bank's markets, shareholders and employees, followed by five days of seminars, which emphasised the challenges facing the senior management team. Herwig Langob, the professor of finance at Insead, says: "We spent many days inter-

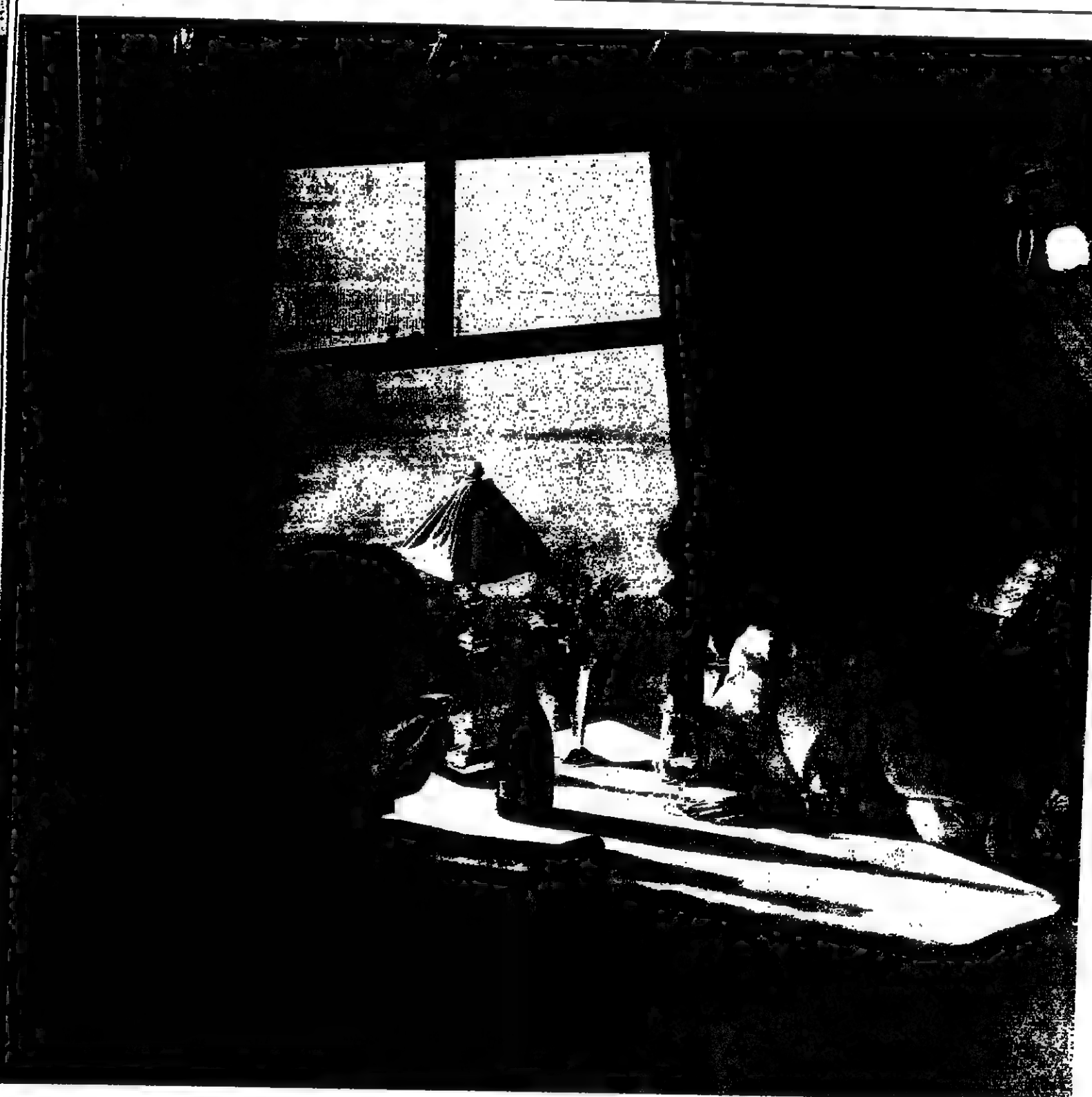
viewing senior management before designing the programme. We also designed course materials specifically for the programme, which included 15 case studies relevant to the learning."

The case taken for ABN-AMRO was matched by Professor Paul Evans and Professor Sumantra Ghoshal when asked to manage a high-quality consortium programme initiated by IBM and Royal Dutch-Shell and known as the executive forum.

Senior managers from six of the world's leading companies took part in an eight-day seminar last month in Burgstock, Switzerland. They examined the strategic implications of global business partnerships, information management, internationalisation and moves towards flexible structures and ways of working. Participants were selected from the most promising executives at IBM, Royal Dutch-Shell, Samsung, Eastman Kodak, Sandoz and the Industrial Bank of Japan.

The discussions were led by Professor Evans and Professor Ghoshal, together with Professor Taduo Kagano, in charge of business policy at Kobe university in Japan.

Professor Evans says that the role of academic staff in achieving this kind of structure exchange differs radically from its function in the teaching of MBA students. He adds: "We are not here to impose our ideas but to ensure that participants learn from each other, to create a focus for that learning, and to challenge and pick up points made in the exchange that will be of value."

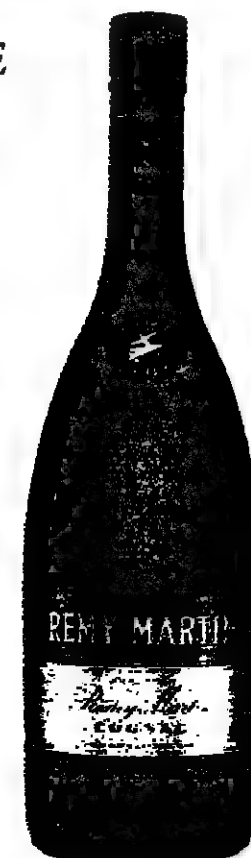


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Ravages of recession

THE recession is leading some parents to take their children away from independent schools because they can no longer afford fees averaging £3,000 a year at a day school and up to £10,000 for full boarding. Ian Ross, the London and South-east regional director for the Independent Schools Information Service, says: "A father who may be the only breadwinner sees redundancy as temporary and initially is likely to try to keep his son or daughter in school. However, it may be that he does not find other employment and is forced to withdraw his child."

Mr Ross said one insurance company had recently launched a new type of policy including cover for loss of income. David Kiggell, the bursar of the 350-pupil Pangbourne College, Berkshire, where boarding fees are £2,780 a term, said the college tried to help parents if they could, particularly if pupils were nearing GCSE or A-levels.

Terms of truce
KENNETH Clarke, the education secretary, has called at least a temporary truce with the architectural profession over the length of their students' courses. He has agreed to shelve proposals for a year's reduction in state support for degrees in architecture while the Royal

Maxwell Hutchinson talks Institute of British Architects (Riba) carries out a review of the curriculum. The results are expected next summer.

An education department consultation paper a year ago said the five-year course could be completed more quickly. Relations between the department and Riba reached a low ebb last December when Mr Clarke lost a High Court case

over the withdrawal of grants for the final year of the course. The grants have been restored, but a departmental review of the courses is still pending.

Mr Clarke's peace offer followed a meeting with Riba last month. In a subsequent letter to Maxwell Hutchinson, the Riba president, he accepted there was much common ground and welcomed Riba's willingness to consider criticisms of the five-year course.

In-school training

TEACHERS would be trained in selected schools attached to training colleges under a plan being studied by Michael Fallon, the junior education minister. A decision will be taken after two reviews of the system. Mr Fallon says demand for on-the-job training showed many people interested in becoming teachers were unwilling to enter mainstream teacher training, for either the four-year Bachelor of Education degree open to sixth-formers with minimum A-level passes or the one-year Postgraduate Certificate of Education.

The government's licensed and articulated teachers schemes, allowing graduates or others with similar qualifications to be trained while working, has attracted 1,600 trainees since their introduction last year and would be the model for the future, says Mr Fallon, who has been observing teacher training methods in Germany.

Women in the lead

MORE women than men have applied for places at Britain's universities this autumn for the first time. Figures from the Universities Central Council for Admissions listed 103,633 women and 98,775 men.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals says: "At last, we have women applying in correct proportion to their numbers. Women now have the same career aspirations as men and want qualifications to match."

Lead alert

TEACHERS and pupils at Penparcau primary school in Aberswyth, Dyfed, have had blood tests to check they have not been damaged by the high lead levels discovered in the school drinking water. Amounts that are double the European safety level were found in the staff room supply after teachers complained of a strange taste in the water.

DAVID TYTLER

Select bunch shows the way

Only a few schools, John O'Leary discovers, will be offering job courses this September

THE first one-year vocational courses in schools, which ministers see as the start of a transformation in provision for the 16-19 age group, will be a relatively select bunch. So far, 94 courses from 76 schools have been approved. Friday is the deadline for submissions, and fewer than 120 in total are likely to be approved for September.

The December announcement by Tim Eggart, the education minister, that First diplomas would no longer be restricted to further education colleges left a tight timetable for schools that want to be in the vanguard of the movement to promote vocational education. This year's numbers seem to reflect the difficulty of getting courses off the ground, not antipathy in schools.

Firsts are the start of a ladder of directly vocational qualifications offered by the Business and Technician Education Council (Btec), all of which can be studied full-time for a diploma or part-time for a certificate. Schools already had the right to offer the more advanced two-year Nationals, but only 40 have so far received approval to run courses.

Until now, most schools have been restricted to the Certificate in Pre-Vocational Education for their non-academic qualifications. Courses are more general than those offered by Btec, which tailors its programmes to the needs of specific occupations. Ministers hope that running the two types of courses simultaneously in schools will encourage more pupils to stay on and will help to make vocational education and academic courses equally highly regarded.

The recent education and training white paper singled out the introduction of Firsts as an important step in this direction. MPs will examine their progress when Btec officials give evidence to the House of Commons education select committee on Wednesday. Although more than 600 schools expressed interest in running Btec's one-year courses, most drew back when they saw the requirements. Only 219 submitted applications, and more than half were rejected at their first attempt.



Design a house for Nigel Kennedy: that was the brief for students at Walbottle high school, pictured with teacher Gair Hedley (centre)

The quiet start has come as no surprise to John Sellers, Btec's chief executive, who predicted before the government lifted its embargo on Firsts in schools that most would lack the appropriate resources at first.

He says: "Personally, I am rather pleased that the numbers are relatively low because it shows we are operating a quality service. Anybody who thought Firsts would be an easy option has been in for a surprise."

Further education colleges, which run most of the Btec-validated sub-degree programmes, would confirm that. The council monitors standards more regularly than other organisations, insisting on peer review of courses twice a year. Winning approval for a new programme is a long process, during which the institution must satisfy Btec officials that staff are both qualified and in touch with the relevant sector of business or industry, and that equipment is suitable. Many schools have found

they cannot meet the criteria on either count. Staff require in-service training and work shadowing to update their industrial experience, and for some subjects the cost of new equipment is prohibitive. No programmes will be running this September in media studies or construction, for example, because schools are not equipped.

By far the largest number of approvals is in business and finance, where most big schools already offer other courses. More than half the first batch of courses approved were in these subjects. Information technology was the next most popular. Of the other eight programmes due to start in schools, only engineering and caring, which covers nursing and social work, had more than three approvals throughout Britain.

Walbottle high school, in Newcastle upon Tyne, which has the only design programme so far

approved, asked pupils to design a house that would suit Nigel Kennedy, the violinist. That was the easy part; the school soon discovered how difficult it is for even a large comprehensive to meet Btec's requirements. The Btec inspectors thought the school well equipped but nevertheless upgrading has cost £3,500 and staff had to spend many hours preparing the detailed proposal, attending courses and visiting industry.

"It has been a fairly hard road," Gair Hedley, the head of design, says. "The approach is quite different from what schools are used to. You are not just communicating ideas, but fitting in with industry as well."

Ken Gulliver, the headmaster, is confident that the investment is worthwhile. The school already has more than 200 pupils in the sixth form, and Btec programmes should encourage others to stay on rather than move to the city's college of arts and technology. Numbers on the design course will

be restricted in the first year; an expansion is expected in 1992, when Mr Gulliver hopes to add business and caring programmes. Walbottle will advertise the design course locally. The school has mature students taking A-levels, and the option of Btec programmes should attract more.

"There is already demand among the clients we deal with," Mr Hedley says. "Somebody can go straight into industry from the new course which will be good for the school in all sorts of ways."

Mr Sellers expects hundreds of other schools to reach the same conclusion in the year ahead and is preparing for more than 1,000 applications for Btec courses in the 1992 academic year. "Few people have yet realised the extent of the revolution ahead," he says. "The changes will be greater than those of GCSE or of the national curriculum. Preparing young people for work, as well as for further and higher education, is a new philosophy."

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Further information is available from the Head of Personnel, IUCN, Avenue du Mont-Blanc, 1196 Gland, Switzerland to whom applications should be sent. Fax (22) 84 46 15.



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Appointment of

HEAD

The Governors invite applications for the Headship of the school, made vacant after 13 years service, by the appointment of Mr Stuart Morris to the Headmastership of Kojik Tunkin, Jaffar in Malaysia.

Application forms and job descriptions may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Papplewick School, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 7LE.

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Further particulars of the posts may be obtained from Miss Grace Alleyne on 071-873 2273. Completed applications, including a full CV and the names and addresses of 3 referees, should be sent to Miss Grace Alleyne, School of Law, King's College London, Strand, WC2R 2LS. Please quote reference AL/003 with your enquiry and application.

The closing date for receipt of applications is Friday 19 July 1991.

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Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP. (tel. 0274 383020). Closing date 27 July 1991.

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The needs of the College in this area are expanding and an adaptable, hardworking administrator is needed to take this forward into the 1990's. Want to join the team?

Further details are available by telephoning 071-405 3474 ext. 4055.

Applications, enclosing a full curriculum vitae and a covering letter outlining suitability for the post should be sent to:

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Please quote ref no: 22/91

Closing date: 19th July 1991



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Applicants must be able to demonstrate a high level of academic achievement, and have direct experience of property-related research in private practice, the public sector, or higher education. In addition to having responsibility for all aspects of the management of the Research Unit, the person appointed will be expected to develop the College's role as an independent research institution, and to broaden the range of research services available to the property profession.

For an information discussion about the post, please telephone Peter Goodacre, Vice-Principal, at the College. Further details, and an application form may be obtained from The Secretary, The College of Estate Management, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AW. Telephone 0734 851101.

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RICHMOND TUTORIAL COLLEGE

Mr. Carey Palmer announces that due to advertising with News International, he continues to run his school for it's sixteenth year. Natasha Petrovic, aged 14, having passed 3 high grade A levels was invited to go to 3 universities. Natasha Petrovic, aged 14 passed 3 G.C.S.E.'s, representing an 80% pass rate.

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David Tytler puts the proposed reforms of Jack Straw, the opposition education spokesman, to the test

Labour's master plan for schools faces its critics

In his best headmasterly fashion, Jack Straw, Labour's front-bench education spokesman, claims that his plan for a national Education Standards Commission, announced last week, would raise standards in Britain's much criticised state education system.

Parents, teachers and governors would be able to complain to the commission, which would have the right to intervene in a school's affairs if it were unhappy with the way the school was run or was failing to meet agreed targets. For the first time independent schools would come under the same scrutiny and demands as state schools.

The commission would rely on most of the existing 500 national school inspectors (HMI) working alongside the 2,500 local authority inspectors, which Geoffrey Parker, the high master of Manchester Grammar School and the chairman of the influential Head-

masters' Conference, sees as a potential flaw in the proposals. "The scheme does have its attractions, but I wonder whether the national and local inspectors will be willing bed-fellows," he says.

"There is stress in some areas between independent and state schools"

"There are always political undertones in the appointment of local inspectors and their neutrality must be called into question."

His concerns are shared by Arthur Hearnenden, the secretary of the Independent Schools Joint Council, who says that independent schools have always accepted the need for outside scrutiny but are concerned that the terms of reference could be widened in a way that would not be acceptable. Dr Hearnenden says: "There is stress in some areas between independent and state schools and it could be an uncomfortable experience if one of our schools was the subject of an inspection by an employee of

one of these local authorities." Peter Smith, the general secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, believes, however, that the linking of the two inspectorates could be the key to improved standards. HMI, he says, highlights what is wrong in schools but does not propose solutions. "The result is widespread concern about standards but no clear, efficient machinery for deciding the priorities and tackling them," he says. "Labour's proposal to coordinate national monitoring and local quality assurance goes to the heart of the problem." Labour intends that every school will be reviewed once a year instead of facing infrequent national inspections. In Mid-Glamorgan, south Wales, for example, only 15 of 42 comprehensive schools have had a full inspection in the past ten years.

Mr Straw insists that the commission will cost little more than the present arrangements and will

have a start-up cost of less than £10 million. Mr Parker counters that to meet the objectives, many more inspections than at present will have to take place and this will push up costs.

This is just one part of a long shopping list from Labour, ranging from improvements in teachers' pay, buildings and resources, nursery education, staying-on rates and a doubling of students in higher education. They all need to be paid for and this proposal will take money away from the front end of education spending," he says.

The new commission would consist of ten to 15 members appointed by the education secretary and approved by the all-party House of Commons science and education committee.

Mr Parker questions whether it will be possible to find truly neutral people to serve on the

commission. "The idea that members will be vetted by a backbench committee of MPs does not fill me with a great sense of security," he says. "I would not think they are the kind of people who would be able to judge the neutrality of the commission."

The commission would also take over some of the functions of the National Curriculum Council and the Schools' Examination and Assessment Council and would be asked to ensure that the best value was obtained from resources spent on education. Mr Straw says the plan is intended to ensure that Britain's teenagers are given the same opportunity as those in many other parts of the world where staying-on rates in higher education are much better than the one-third achieved here.

The proposals are generally welcomed by David Hart, the general secretary of the National

Association of Headteachers, who says: "They are an imaginative attempt to ensure that standards are raised, but there are a number of issues that have not been thought through clearly or are potential causes of quite substantial conflict."

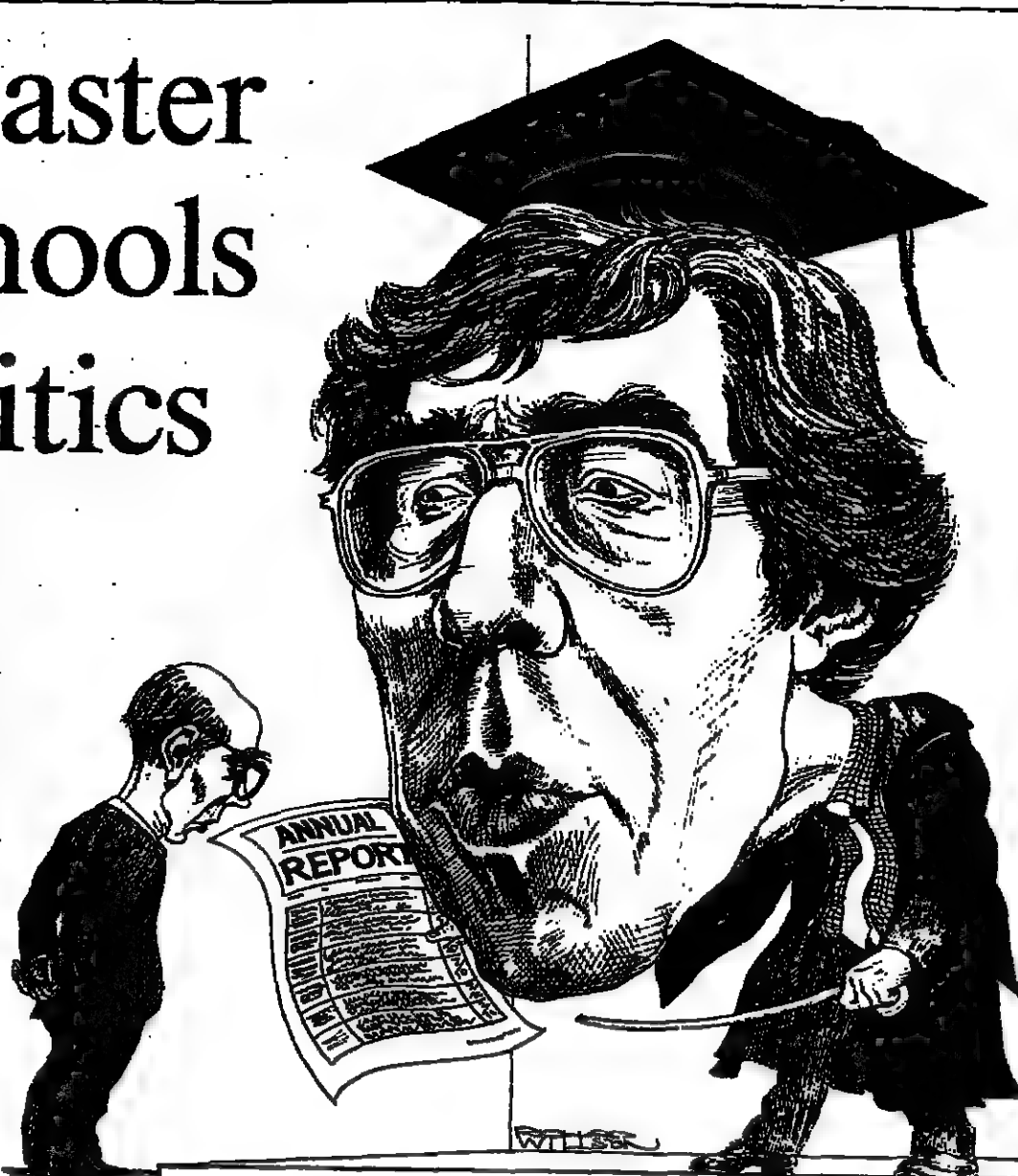
Mr Hart says that it is not clear how the national commission would direct or co-ordinate local inspectors who were not employed by them. "This could happen only with cooperation from the local authority and I do not think that assumption can be made." He adds that heads will want to be assured that parents or governors would take grievances directly to the commission only as a last resort.

The strongest dissent comes from the National Union of Teachers, the country's largest

teachers' union. Doug McAvoy, its general secretary, says: "I am not convinced that the method of selecting members of the Education Standards Commission guarantees independence."

"The approach is only slightly different from that used by the present government in making its own educational appointments. Teachers have seen how biased such a system can be. To be accepted by teachers, and to be successful in its task, independence is essential."

Pointing out that the last two reports from the head of the HMI inspectors had said a third of children in state schools were getting a raw deal, Mr Straw says: "While there will always be room for argument about exactly where standards are now, there must be little disagreement that standards could and should be higher."



Race is on to win global advantage

The race is on between Oxford and Cambridge to establish a school of management to compare with the best in the United States and the rest of Europe.

Oxford has had a centre for management studies since 1965, but only recently has the course achieved sufficient academic respectability to persuade either university to give the subject the high profile it has at leading universities in the United States.

Peter Moores, the former chairman of the Littlewoods Organisation and a patron of the arts, has given £2 million towards the school. He says: "As a businessman, I have for many years thought it a great loss that among the faculties available to undergraduates at Oxford there has not been a faculty for business management, with the result that some of the best brains are directed away from business."

The scale of both universities' plans, the speed with which they are being implemented and the availability of donors show that the potential has now been recognised. Already more than £20 million has been pledged towards the two developments, and both universities expect to open their schools on time and without taxpayers' assistance.

Cambridge had a head start with the promise last year of £8 million

from Paul Judge, who led a successful management buy-out at Cadbury-Schweppes. The institute bears his name and, thanks to another £5 million donation in April from Simon Sainsbury, a member of the supermarket family, is now only £4 million short of its target. The first MBA course, which will start in October, is already full.

Oxford plans to open its more ambitious development in 1993. The university already has a sound base in Templeton College, which has been specialising in management for the past six years. Templeton will be given full college status for the first time, its buildings extended, another 50 academics recruited and new courses introduced. Sir John Templeton, whose £5 million donation enabled the college to be founded, has given another £3 million towards the new project.

Cambridge sees its MBA course as the more innovative because its students will spend most of their three years with their companies, attending the university for the equivalent of one term a year. Oxford, which is planning a more conventional two-year full-time course, expects its MBA to be more international than others. By the end of the decade, more than 700 students should be studying management at Oxford.

JOHN O'LEARY

Tasting life at the top

ME and my shadow: Yve Newbold (right), the company secretary of Hanson and as the head of City gossip over whether Lord Hanson will make a formal bid for ICI, shares at least some of her secrets with Kate Strong, aged 17, from Benenden school in Kent, who wants to work in the City.

Ms Strong was one of 62 lower sixth formers from the Princess Royal's old school, who spent last week learning what life is like at the top of British industry, ranging from the City to children's television, and advertising agencies to fine-art auctioneers.

The girls shadowed senior executives in careers they are considering for themselves. Emma Doyle, for example, joined Thames Television, Emily Walker, Arnot, worked with the BBC's Travel Programme, Rebecca Higgins at Saatchi & Saatchi, while Gabi Cotton and Fiona McKnight, were at Sotheby's and Christie's respectively.



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For application form and further particulars (Ref 25/91) contact the Personnel Office, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XL. Applications closing date: 24th July 1991.

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NUFFIELD PROFESSORSHIP OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Nuffield Professorship of Orthopaedic Surgery, which falls vacant on 1 September 1992 upon the retirement of Professor R.B. Duthie. The stipend of the professorship is currently £44,079 (under review).

A non-stipendiary professorial fellowship at Worcester College is attached to the professorship. Applications (two copies, or one from overseas candidates), naming three referees should be received not later than 25 August 1991 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

NUFFIELD PROFESSORSHIP OF CLINICAL MEDICINE

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Nuffield Professorship of Clinical Medicine, which falls vacant on 1 October 1992, when the current holder, Professor Sir David Weatherall, leaves on his duties as Regius Professor of Medicine. The stipend of the professorship is currently £44,079 (under review). A non-stipendiary professorial fellowship at Magdalen College is attached to the professorship. Applications (two copies, or one from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be received not later than 25 August 1991 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Continued on next page

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Rugby School,
Rugby CV22 5EH
Telephone: (0788) 543465

Ruddock suffers under a torrent of blows as his rematch hopes crumble



Landing the left: Tyson finds an opening in the second round of the bout against Ruddock at the Mirage hotel



Might of the right: Tyson connects with a thundering blow, as Ruddock feels the impact in the seventh round

EQUESTRIANISM

Brothers in form for Royal

By JENNY MACARTHUR

JOHN and Michael Whitaker, who will form the backbone of the British showjumping team for the European championships in La Baule later this month, take a break from their commitments on the Continent to compete in the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, which starts today.

The brothers undertook their first double clear round in the Nations Cup at Aachen just days ago, where John was also the leading money-winner. Since then they have competed at the rain-soaked Arnhem Show. Although their leading horses, Henderson Milton and Monsant, have just one more outing before La Baule, there is no respite for their riders. The Royal ends on Thursday. On Friday the Whitakers join David Brown, Nick Skelton and Joe Tud at the Luxembourg Nations Cup Show.

The main showjumping event at the Royal this week is the Henderson national championships on Thursday, when last year's winner, Michael Whitaker, will be joined by his brother John. He hopes to defend his title on the same horse, John is riding Henderson Grandioso.

The opening equestrian events at the Royal are the Ridden Hunter Classes today, where for the first time there will be no Irish-bred horses. The Royal Agricultural Society of England has banned foreign-bred horses.

Britain's showjumpers easily won the Nations Cup event in Drammen, Norway, on Saturday.

MOTOR SPORT

Warwick in uphill struggle

PAUL Warwick yesterday fought hard at Brands Hatch for his fourth consecutive victory in the British Formula 3000 championship (a Special Correspondent writes). Warwick led, but the race was stopped after the Lola team colleagues, Phil Andrews and Richard Dean, both spun off the track. On the restart Warwick dropped to fourth and was forced to fight back.

Mobile BMW driver, Tim Sugden, won the Esso British touring car championship race after a close contest with the championship leader, Will Hoy, in the Securitor BMW.

RESULTS: Formula 3000: 1. P Warwick (Rayson 900) 27min 42.23sec (100.57mph); 2. C. Byrne (Rayson 900) 28.17.54; 3. R Dean (Lola 180) 28.17.57; 4. F. Boddin (Lola 180) 28.29.08; 5. F. Gossart (Rayson 900) 28.34.06; 6. J. Jones (Lola 180) 28.34.06; 7. J. Jones (Lola 180) 28.34.06; 8. J. Jones (Lola 180) 28.34.06; 9. J. Jones (Lola 180) 28.34.06; 10. J. Jones (Lola 180) 28.34.06.

Tyson must study his former self to prolong career

FROM SRIKUMAR SEN, BOXING CORRESPONDENT, LAS VEGAS

MIKE Tyson is a boxing historian. He studies old fights on tape. When, as a 20-year-old, he was challenging Trevor Berbick, he rang his friend (then) Jose Torres, and told him: "I'm going to fight like Gene Fullmer."

Somewhere in the past, Tyson found a model to follow. He studied the tapes of the great fighters, and he found a way to win. He found a way to win by being a boxer, not just a fighter.

For, after having to go the distance with Doc Sevenson, "Razor" Ruddock here on Friday, it was clear that even if Tyson broke Ruddock's jaw and put him in hospital, he himself is getting hit far too often.

While most top boxers improve with age, becoming smarter, slicker and more economical, Tyson's boxing is deteriorating with every blow he receives. The crouching, weaving Tyson who watched like a sniper from behind his peacock gloves and suddenly used to appear inside his opponent's defences throwing bombs is now like a foot-soldier rushing across open country at the enemy.

If Ruddock had thrown a few more punches in the seventh round when he had Tyson backed up on the ropes,

he might have knocked him out. No wonder that in the eleventh round, Tyson's trainer, Richie Giachetti, was slapping his face and saying: "Wake up, wake up."

Against smaller opponents, like Evander Holyfield, Tyson might well give the impression with a quick knockout that he is back to his old self. But unless he stops leading with the overhand right and returns to the jab, his career could be over before he is another year older.

Already he is showing signs of slowing down mentally when hit too often. He tends to become confused and do the same thing over and over again: back up, regroup, and walk in head up and chin out.

He was certainly successful with two rights hands, flooring Ruddock twice, in the second and fourth, but once Ruddock had picked himself up he began to catch Tyson with alarming frequency. Even if his workrate was only half that of Tyson, Ruddock was successful too often.

In the end, Tyson was forced to admit: "I knew he would get up. He came to fight. His jaw was broken but you could not tell by the way he was fighting." Tyson was comfortably enough through better work inside: 9-3, 9-3, 8-4. But after having three points deducted for low blows and for hitting after the bell

and taking one point away from Ruddock for also hitting after the bell, the scoring rate was 6-2, 6-2, 5-3.

Tyson is caught in the middle of a power struggle between King on one side and Holyfield's backers, Dan and Lou Duva, on the other. The Duvas' television backer, HBO, fearing that a defeat for Holyfield would cost it a lucrative contract, wants options on Tyson. King is refusing to give them.

King said: "Either they give me \$25 million and promote the fight themselves, or I give them \$30 million and do the fight myself." Which seems all right at first sight, until one realises that \$25 million is half the purse bid won by the Duvas. A challenger, in this case Tyson, is not entitled to more than 40 per cent.

But as Bob Arum, the promoter, once said: "In boxing the rule is, 'Do what the backer you like' applies." That is why if the row goes on, Tyson may not get his chance to win his title back. That chance could go to Ruddock.

Only if Ruddock wins could Tyson be considered a challenger, and that is something the former world champion is not looking forward to. "The only trouble in winning the title from Holyfield is that I'll have to meet Ruddock again," Tyson had said immediately after the fight.

The threat of a breakaway is looming closer

By PETER BALL

THE THREAT of an independent breakaway league will increase this week when the 22 first-division clubs meet on Friday to discuss a legally binding document to keep them together. It leaves both the Football Association and the Football League facing an increasingly fraught situation.

The clubs are still officially insisting that their preferred course of action will be in tandem with the FA, rather than forming an independent league. Their decision to resign on the eve of the Football League, however, indicates that they, rather than the FA, are the prime movers in the breakaway.

With leading clubs having a "hands-off" attitude, the idea of 22 clubs as disparate as Manchester United and Wimbledon staying together seems far-fetched.

"Although they are the best of buddies at the moment, giving three years' notice without something binding between them might be foolish," Ric Parry, the independent chairman of the first-division clubs, conceded. The move to unite legally is an indication of their determination to go for broke.

Whether the Premier League is an independent breakaway or under the auspices of the FA, it seems certain that the FA will lose all the important issues of contention between it and the clubs, including its original proposal of a catback to 18 clubs.

The League is in an even more invidious position, but if the FA is going to rescue the situation that it set in train, the two old adversaries will have to come together.

Clearly, too, the Professional Footballers' Association (PFA) may yet have a considerable part to play if a rebel league is to be headed off. Gordon Taylor, the PFA secretary, wants the minister for sport, Robert Atkins, to step in and chair talks involving all the three bodies. "The situation is getting out of control," Taylor said. "It is time there was some encouragement from the minister to sort it out, particularly as the government has such financial muscle."

The Council approved that the Council will take place ten days after the first match, and that penalty shoot-outs will decide matches after only one replay. Automatic suspensions for sendings-off for professional fouls are to be reduced to one-match bans.

Atkinson, who has played for Sheffield Wednesday, will be happy to return to football on Villa's terms, but the Spanish club may yet ask for more money. Atkinson, who succeeded the former Czech World Cup coach Josef Venglos at Villa Park, has so far only signed Cyril Regis, from Coventry City, on a free transfer.

Villa in £1.5m deal

RON Atkinson hopes to sign Dallas Atkinson from Real Sociedad today or tomorrow for £1.5 million, his first big signing since becoming manager of Aston Villa (Dennis Shaw writes).

Atkinson has agreed terms with John Toshack, the manager of the Spanish club, which has had severe financial problems after spending heavily during one unsuccessful season in Europe.

Atkinson, who has played for Sheffield Wednesday, will be happy to return to football on Villa's terms, but the Spanish club may yet ask for more money. Atkinson, who succeeded the former Czech World Cup coach Josef Venglos at Villa Park, has so far only signed Cyril Regis, from Coventry City, on a free transfer.

CYCLING

Exiles sweep board in an emphatic return

THE three musketeers of British cycling made a clean sweep of the 122-mile national road race championship at Dudley yesterday (Peter Bryan writes).

John Hughes, Dave Spencer and James Hoggan, who are based in France, finished in that order, with Hughes (the runner-up last year) and Spencer going clear 33 miles from the finish and Hoggan, the defending champion, winning the sprint from a chasing group of eight.

The decisive split came from Hughes and Spencer almost by accident, when the pair found themselves at the front, pulling away from the rest.

When they reached the three-mile finishing circuit, which was to be covered six times, they had built up a lead of one-and-a-half minutes.

Although the lead was reduced on each of the last four laps, the pair held out, with Hoggan taking the bronze medal, 43 seconds after they had crossed the line.

Hughes admitted that he had felt Spencer was the stronger, but bluffed a little by doing a fair share of setting the pace.

RESULTS: 1. J. Hughes (Leopard Merano), 45min 57sec; 2. D. Spencer (Alpha PC), 46min 00sec; 3. J. Hoggan (GS Strada), 46min 43sec; 4. G. Jones (Wardley), 47min 00sec; 5. J. Jones (Wardley), 47min 00sec; 6. G. Jones (Wardley), 47min 00sec; 7. G. Jones (Wardley), 47min 00sec; 8. G. Jones (Wardley), 47min 00sec; 9. G. Jones (Wardley), 47min 00sec; 10. G. Jones (Wardley), 47min 00sec.

RUGBY UNION

Welsh unable to build on solid forward platform

Western Australia 6
Wales XV 22

FROM DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT
PERTH

THE sun shone on Perth for the first time in a fortnight yesterday - it has been almost as damp here as at Wimbledon - though Wales did not revel in it. They won the opening match of their Australian tour comfortably enough, by four tries, a penalty goal and a dropped goal to two penalties, but the team's management must have hoped for more.

The sight of Phil Davies, their most experienced forward, leaving the field with inflamed muscles at the joint of neck and shoulder just after the interval was discouraging, too, but the No. 8 hopes to be fit to face Queensland next weekend.

Had Davies stayed, the Welsh back row, in which Collins and Lewis were playing well, might have come to dominate events; as it was, a newcomer, Davies, had to find his feet and Wales, having established a 15-point lead, failed to build on it.

Their advantage would have been greater but for indifferent goal-kicking: Paul Thorburn, David Evans and Adrian Davies missed seven kicks between them.

Wales kept the game close in the first half, scoring opportunities to run the ball, and a half-time lead of 10-3 was little

reward for their forward domination. Adrian Davies put over a neat dropped goal and Robert Jones scored the first try, bursting between two defenders after Phil Davies had driven off a five-metre scrum.

Jones's class was evident throughout. He asked a variety of questions of an aggressive defence and clears up so well that he will be a difficult player to omit from the international. One delightful passage, which he initiated with a reverse tip-pass, repeated by Ian Jones to Thorburn, led directly to the final try by Lewis. But Western Australia finished the stronger.

Cliff Gray, who kicked two conversions and two penalties to move within eight points of Don Clark's record total of 781 points for New Zealand as the All Blacks beat Argentina B 22-6 in Buenos Aires.

SCORES: Western Australia: Penalties: Jones (2). Wales XV: Tries: R. Jones, D. Evans, A. Davies, Lewis. Penalties: goal: D. Evans. Forward pass: A. Jones. Western Australia: 1. P. Fearn (Newcastle), 2. J. Jones (Newcastle), 3. J. Jones (Newcastle), 4. J. Jones (Newcastle), 5. J. Jones (Newcastle), 6. J. Jones (Newcastle), 7. J. Jones (Newcastle), 8. J. Jones (Newcastle), 9. J. Jones (Newcastle), 10. J. Jones (Newcastle).

WELSH XV: P. Thorburn (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle), D. Evans (Newcastle).

Wales kept the game close in the first half, scoring opportunities to run the ball, and a half-time lead of 10-3 was little

ROWING

Leading pair to miss the eights

By MIKE ROSEWELL, ROWING CORRESPONDENT

STEVE Redgrave and Matthew Pinsent will not be racing in an eight at the Henley Royal Regatta, which begins on Wednesday. Leander's "anticipatory" entry of national squad members in the Grand Challenge Cup was officially withdrawn at the regatta draw on Saturday, following the agreed one-event-only policy for the squad involved in the Lucerne Regatta only a week later.

Redgrave and Pinsent, in a fully subscribed Silver Goblets, will be heavily occupied and their sternest test could appear in a semi-final against the Lithuanians, Narmonas and Kucinas, who have twice beaten the Pinsent brothers, the leading Soviet pair of 1990. Another Soviet pair from Leningrad has yet to arrive and the regatta chairman, Peter Coull, has been helping to solve some visa problems in Moscow.

The national squad four's have less action than the pair. The Stewards' coxless four, racing as Leander and Molesey, have a straight final against a Leander under-23 entry composed of three members of this year's Cambridge crew and the junior international, Ben Hunt-Davis.

The squad coxed Prince Philip four have a possible two races against opposition from the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Canadian eight, winners in Duisburg, are favourites for the Grand with a Soviet crew and the young Leander/Stur British squad in attendance. Guy Pooley and Rorie Henderson, Britain's leading scullers, were not "selected" in the Diamonds and both face tricky first rounds against lightweights.

RESULTS: 1. U. Schwabach (11), 2. M. Azzaro (11), 3. D. Snickles (11), 4. B. Beck (11), 5. M. Azzaro (11), 6. D. Snickles (11), 7. B. Beck (11), 8. M. Azzaro (11), 9. D. Snickles (11), 10. B. Beck (11).

RESULTS: 1. P. Scott (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

RESULTS: 1. M. Azzaro (11), 2. D. Snickles (11), 3. B. Beck (11), 4. M. Azzaro (11), 5. D. Snickles (11), 6. B. Beck (11), 7. M. Azzaro (11), 8. D. Snickles (11), 9. B. Beck (11), 10. M. Azzaro (11).

RESULTS: 1. M. Azzaro (11), 2. D. Snickles (11), 3. B. Beck (11), 4. M. Azzaro (11), 5. D. Snickles (11), 6. B. Beck (11), 7. M. Azzaro (11), 8. D. Snickles (11), 9. B. Beck (11), 10. M. Azzaro (11).

BRIDGE

British teams qualify

BRITAIN'S Open team impressively, and the women's team by the skin of its teeth, both won places in the world finals in the European championships that ended in Killarney at the weekend (Albert Dornier writes).

The Open team, fronted by Tony Forester and Andrew Robinson, fought off a sustained challenge from the powerful Swedish squad to take Britain's seventh gold medal in the event's 60-year history. Poland, the defending champions, and Iceland were the other qualifiers for the Bermuda Bowl from a field of 26.

On this form, Britain is in with a chance in Yokohama in

September, especially as Roman Smolaki and Tony Sower can be expected to improve their partnership, while John Armstrong and Graham Kirby have the ability to back up the spearhead pair, one of Europe's best.

In the women's event, with four places in the Venice Cup at stake, Austria, Germany and The Netherlands were convincing qualifiers. Britain gained the fourth spot by the narrowest possible margin after an appeal committee's ruling went in their favour. Pat Davies, Nicola Smith, Liz McGowan, Sandra Penfold, Jane Preddy and Vi Mitchell can improve on this form in Yokohama.

Troke on top again

FOR the first time in two years, Helen Troke is the undisputed England No. 1 in the national badminton rankings, so confirming the former European and Commonwealth champion's recovery from injuries that threatened her career.

Troke, who in May reached the quarter-finals of the world championships and in January the semi-final of the Japan Open, goes above her international colleague, Joanne Muggeridge, with whom she shared the No. 1 position on the previous list.

RESULTS: 1. D. Hogg (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

4. M. Smith (11), 5. P. Scott (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

RESULTS: 1. D. Hogg (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

RESULTS: 1. D. Hogg (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

RESULTS: 1. D. Hogg (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

RESULTS: 1. D. Hogg (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

RESULTS: 1. D. Hogg (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

RESULTS: 1. D. Hogg (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

RESULTS: 1. D. Hogg (11), 2. B. Hogg (11), 3. B. Hogg (11), 4. B. Hogg (11), 5. B. Hogg (11), 6. B. Hogg (11), 7. B. Hogg (11), 8. B. Hogg (11), 9. B. Hogg (11), 10. B. Hogg (11).

Bears strike balance

THE Black Bears of Urs Schwarzenbach were the highest Warwickshire Cup on the Ivy Lodge ground at Cirencester Park yesterday, with a 13-11 victory over the Munipore team of Bryan Morrison, to end a three-week tournament involving ten teams.

The strength of the Munipore team lay in the Hogg cousins, Eduardo and Bautista, who play off handicaps of ten and nine, respectively, and who shared all their side's goals. The Black Bears were better balanced, based on the American duo, Dale Snickles and Mike Azzaro, and admirably sup-

POLO

Bears strike balance

ported by Oliver Ellis, the English five-goaler, who smashed home four goals from the back position.

In a tightly fought game, Munipore drew ahead for the only occasion in the fourth chukka. But skilful teamwork between Snickles, Azzaro and Ellis put the Black Bears back in front.

RESULTS: 1. U. Schwarzenbach (11), 2. M. Azzaro (11), 3. D. Snickles (11), 4. B. Beck (11), 5. M. Azzaro (11), 6. D. Snickles (11), 7. B. Beck (11), 8. M. Azzaro (11), 9. D. Snickles (11), 10. B. Beck (11).

RESULTS: 1. M. Azzaro (11), 2. D. Snickles (11), 3. B. Beck (11), 4. M. Azzaro (11), 5. D. Snickles (11), 6. B. Beck (11), 7. M. Azzaro (11), 8. D. Snickles (11), 9. B. Beck (11), 10. M. Azzaro (11).

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Deciding on opener is West Indians' chief concern

Hooper's classical display offers a logical solution

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

SOUTHAMPTON (second day of three): West Indians, with six first-innings wickets in hand, lead Hampshire by 156 runs

THIS has not been a comforting match for either England or the West Indians. Robin Smith is nursing a bruised right hand and cannot grip a bat, while Patrick Patterson's comeback from calf trouble has been aborted. Yesterday, however, a solution for the touring team's most urgent problem was presented by the classical batting of Carl Hooper. Whether they will take the hint or not remains to be seen.

In making his second century in successive games, Hooper showed all the necessary attributes of the opener his team so badly needs. The demise of Greenidge was always a severe blow but Simmons' tendency towards the impulsive, highlighted again here, renders it potentially critical for a team whose success has been built as much on its dependable opening pair as its destructive pace bowlers.

Hooper has the technique to partner Haynes, but then he always has had. That he has now also acquired the temperament as plain from his four-hour 149 not out yesterday as it was from his 111 in the Lord's Test match. There has been talk of Richardson moving up to open but this would compromise his natural, devastating freedom; if Simmons is to go, Hooper is the most suitable replacement.

The word "replacement" is not one that the England management will want to be considering after Smith's injury on Saturday and there was encouraging news of this. Smith did not field and is not likely to bat today but he is confident that the swelling will have subsided by Thursday and was busy having the padding of his gloves reinforced.

Smith's injury, the second he has sustained on the same index finger and against the same opposition in the last 18 months, was caused by a chest-high full toss from Ambrose. He continued for 15 minutes and batted with con-

trolled belligerence before retiring as a precaution.

Ambrose caused an undignified stir last year when he bowled three consecutive "beaters" at Desmond Reeve, of Warwickshire, and was warned by the umpire, Barry Dudson, ironically standing at square leg on Saturday, before being reprimanded by his county, Northamptonshire. But no warning was issued here, either for the incident involving Smith or another similar fall to the tailender, Shine, after he had hit Ambrose for six.

The umpire at the bowler's end, Ray Julian, was satisfied there was nothing deliberate. Others were not so sure. What can be said without argument is that one of the best half-dozen bowlers in the world should not lose control of the ball so frequently and dangerously.

Ambrose will be in action again today, though possibly not until after a lunchtime declaration and probably without Patterson, whose chances of playing at Trent Bridge on Thursday must be negligible.

Yorkshire end on a top note

By IVO TENNANT

INSOFAR as they were knocked out of the Benson and Hedges Cup in the semi-finals and the NatWest Trophy in the first round, June was not the month for Yorkshire. So they will have been pleased to have ended it memorably, beating Glamorgan yesterday through making 253 for four, invariably a winning total in the Refuge Assurance League. Menzies made 96, Moxon 52 and Blakey 47. There were five wickets for Carrick as Glamorgan could muster no more than 158 for eight.

Of Worcestershire's 207 for three, which enabled them to beat Leicestershire with ten balls to spare, Carrick made an unbeaten 88 off 108 balls and Hick, who previously had made three consecutive ducks, 84 off 82 balls. They put on 157 in 28 overs for the second wicket. Worcestershire have moved into fourth place in the table.

Kent, who in spite of a half-century from Scott, convincingly beat Gloucestershire by 67 runs. Graham Cowdrey struck 80 off 91 balls with four sixes and four fours to enable Kent to recover from 26 for three to reach 210 for six. Taylor helped Cowdrey add 79 off 22 overs. At Chelmsford, Essex beat Derbyshire by 11 runs. Simon Jones and his victory through taking four wickets with his off-breaks.

Somerset slump proves costly

By RICHARD STREETON

LUTON (Northamptonshire won last): Northamptonshire (4pts) beat Somerset by four wickets

POOR Somerset batting in a low-scoring Refuge Assurance league match yesterday cost them the win they needed to go second in the table.

Northamptonshire, left to make 127, were made to struggle in their turn and owed everything to Alan Fordham, whose 67 was the game's highest score. Northamptonshire looked to have their modest target within easy reach when they reached 100 with only two men out. The loss of four wickets, however, as the spin of Gravener and Roebuck imposed a brake, brought unexpected tension to the closing stages before Northamptonshire won with 16 balls to spare.

Bailey struck the ball consistently before his dismissal started Northamptonshire's late problems. Bailey was caught at mid-wicket as he swept against Gravener. Then, at the other end, Roebuck's controlled off spin tied everyone down. In succession he beat a forward defensive push by Lamb, bowled Curran as the batsman drove loosely and had Fordham, who had hit eight fours, leg-before.

Baptiste and Ripley carefully steered Northamptonshire

home when the seamers returned. Overall it was harder work than expected by Northamptonshire, whose win kept alive their hopes of finishing in the top four.

Earlier more than one Somerset batsman got himself out and they never regained the initiative after they were 22 for four. A damp pitch from which the ball seldom came onto the bat bothered everyone.

Surrey had a by no means

Notts stay on the top rung

By JACK BAILEY

THE OVAL (Nottinghamshire won last): Nottinghamshire (4pts) beat Surrey (0) on a faster scoring rate

IT WAS as if Nottinghamshire, clinging to the top of the Refuge Assurance ladder, planned a foot firmly in the face of Surrey, coming up four runs behind, and pushed. Their victory, with four overs to spare, in a rain-interrupted match reduced to 35 overs each side, was, finally, as masterful as the bare scores indicate.

Surrey had a by no means

negligible attack for this sort of cricket. Yet Broad and Randall had all the answers. They matched each other run for run as they put on 154 in 30 overs, giving all but Wagar a distinct feeling of inferiority.

Broad was more orthodox. Where Randall teased and guided into open spaces, Broad thumped the ball straight back past the bowler. It is some guide to their differing styles that Broad's 79 came from 88 balls with seven fours. Randall's 74 took only seven balls more, yet included only three boundaries.

Darren Bicknell's 64 had been pushing Surrey towards a useful total when he was run out as a result of a gaily mis-hit by Ward. Surrey then lost their heads and their wickets with startling suddenness. From 98 for no wicket, they slipped to 150 for six, a position from which, despite Thorpe's brave 34, there was no real recovery.

Surrey should have gathered more runs on a pitch made for sensible stroke play. The Nottinghamshire opening pair was at pains, very quickly, to point that out.

Tetley Challenge

Hants v W Indians

SOUTHAMPTON (second day of three): West Indians, with six first-innings wickets in hand, lead Hampshire by 156 runs

HAMPSHIRE First Innings
V P Terry c Anthony b Patterson 12
T C Medhurst c Richardson b Walsh 20
S M Smith c Greenidge b Hooper 27
R A Smith c Hooper b Hooper 27
D J James not out 11
K D James not out 11
A N Ayres c Hooper b Walsh 11
R J Jones c Hooper b Walsh 25
G A Corner c Duggan b Ambrose 0
K J Shreeve c Duggan b Ambrose 12
Extras (b 4, lb 5, nb 4) 19
Total (8 wickets, 40 overs) 207

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21, 2-42, 3-144, 4-151, 5-158, 6-181, 7-189, 8-190, 9-202

BOWLING: Ambrose 19-7-14, Patterson 7-2-18, Walsh 19-19-2, Ambrose 20-10-30-2, Hooper 20-10-30-2

WEST INDIANS First Innings
P V Simmons c Nicholson b Shine 0

Baptiste and Ripley carefully steered Northamptonshire

Kent v Gloucestershire

CANTERBURY (Gloucestershire won last): Kent (4pts) beat Gloucestershire by 57 runs

KENT First Innings
M V Fleming c Babbington b Gerard 13
M R Benson not out 36
N R Banton c Russell b Allender 0
T R Ward c Russell b Allender 0
G R Cowdrey b Smith 50
S A Marsh not out 50
R P Davis not out 50
Extras (b 1, lb 13, nb 9) 23
Total (8 wickets, 40 overs) 210

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22, 2-34, 3-66, 4-105, 5-122, 6-135, 7-135, 8-135, 9-135

BOWLING: Gerard 10-6-11, Babbington 4-0-15, Smith 10-6-11, Benson 10-6-11, Allender 10-6-11, Davis 10-6-11

Gloucestershire First Innings
R J Scott not out 18
C W J Armitage c Ward b Davis 18
A J Wright c Banton b McCague 24
J L E Harris c Cowdrey b Igglesden 11
R C Russell c G R Cowdrey b Igglesden 22
M J Gurney not out 22
Extras (b 1, lb 13, nb 9) 23
Total (8 wickets, 40 overs) 210

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22, 2-34, 3-66, 4-105, 5-122, 6-135, 7-135, 8-135, 9-135

BOWLING: McCague 10-6-11, Banton 4-0-15, Smith 10-6-11, Benson 10-6-11, Allender 10-6-11, Davis 10-6-11

Gloucestershire First Innings
R J Scott not out 18
C W J Armitage c Ward b Davis 18
A J Wright c Banton b McCague 24
J L E Harris c Cowdrey b Igglesden 11
R C Russell c G R Cowdrey b Igglesden 22
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Extras (b 1, lb 13, nb 9) 23
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It is business as usual for a determined Lendl on a special Sunday at the Wimbledon championships

Brown fails to recapture magic

By ANDREW LONGMORE
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

THE centre court had the air of a street party, former champions joined in the Mexican wave, the people came to Wimbledon, but the people's champion could not oblige. Nick Brown had barely digested the morning headlines when he was back beneath the Union Jack on court 13, where the previous day he had pulled off his astonishing win over Goran Ivanisevic, the No. 10 seed.

No British player had reached the fourth round for nine years, but, on a day when a thousand dreams were realised, Brown's was not one of them. The British No. 2 was beaten in four sets by Thierry Champion, who had almost as much excuse for suffering from anti-climax after four hours of heroics in the second round against Pat Cash. In a sense, in the twilight of his career, Brown had already enjoyed his final moment of sunlight.

Only old stoneface himself refused to join in the bonhomie. Ever the Seventh Day Adventist, Ivan Lendl has never been a man of the people. His idea of a good time is to put a "quiet please, man at work" sign up outside the court to frighten the populace away. Wimbledon had given much the same warning the previous night, with the result that the outside courts at high noon were more like Klondyke after the goldrush. The saloons were empty, the sandwiches uneaten, the seat cushions unloosed.

Appropriately enough for someone who likes silence, Lendl was on court two, which is known as the graveyard. Many seeds have met their doom there down the years and when he was two sets down to Malivai Washington, of Michigan, the myth seemed about to claim another victim. But Lendl pays little heed to such reputations and, slowly and surely, emerged from the dead to win 4-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, only his third victory from two sets down, to meet another American, David Wheaton, in the third round. "You can say many things about me, but I never quit," he said, which sounded a little



Results and draw, page 35

like a line from a western, to be honest.

For a moment, Brown kept his hopes alive. He had followed his usual routine, riding to Wimbledon as pillion on a friend's Harley-Davidson to avoid the traffic - he need not have bothered, the roads were car-free - and, as a test-taker, had not overindulged at the Wimbledon Ball the night before, but there was still an understandable hangover from a second-round win which defied the disparity of 581 places in the rankings and would have made any self-respecting computer blow a fuse. To produce an encore against Champion, ranked a mere 90, was just too much for Brown. Like Brown, the Frenchman had not won a match at Wimbledon a week ago, so he was a fellow traveller.

Hard as he tried, Brown could not recapture the magic. His serve lacked that vital snap, his volleying was sound but not as spectacular as it had been less than 24 hours earlier and, most important of all, the unfathomable force which had been with him against Ivanisevic had gone. He double-faulted twice to lose the first set tie-break, came back strongly to win six of the next seven games and level the match, only to succumb to a touch of cramp and Champion's sure touch.

"I was unlucky in the third set. I dived for the ball in the tenth game and got cramp. It went away again for three games and then came back," Brown said. Instead of dominating the match from the net, as he should have done, he was drawn into a baseline battle against a clay-court player good enough and smart enough to be a quarter-finalist at the French Open as a qualifier. Reaching the fourth round at Wimbledon with a 7-6, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3 victory is almost as big an achievement



Anguish of defeat: Brown could not repeat his heroics of the previous day up against Champion yesterday

ment and his odyssey is not ended yet. Nor is Lendl's.

The No. 3 seed kept his precious hopes alive, thanks partly to a belated improvement in his own serving, and partly to a marked deterioration in Washington's. The American, who is built as solidly as Capitol Hill, had dictated the match from the start, but filtered crucially, handing Lendl a lifeline with a double-fault on set point down in the third set.

"I like playing on Sundays," he explained afterwards when asked about the historic day. "I just had a different Sunday in mind."

Capriati makes drama out of history

By ALIX RAMSAY

SUNDAY at Wimbledon was an odd sort of day. History was in the making but, scanning around the outside courts, few were seeing it. Those who came were having a party on the centre court.

On court 13, Jennifer Capriati, the No. 9 seed, who made history herself last year as the youngest seeded player at the championships, was causing something of a sensation again. Facing Wiltrud

Probst, of Germany, she seemed to be in control, taking the first set 6-3 before losing concentration and all but one of the next nine games.

Capriati's rhythm went, she missed the lines and all Probst had to do was keep the ball in play to win the point. Even at the age of 15, Capriati, who has enough experience to alter her game, started to hit the ball rather than flap at it, and went on to win 6-3, 1-6, 6-3. "I had a total lapse of concentration," she said. "It happens to me sometimes. I don't know why. Then at 2-2 I said, 'Let's get it together,' and I started serving better." Winning can be that simple.

Anke Huber, regarded by many as the next Steffi Graf, was also finding life difficult against Manon Bollegraf, Germany's latest tennis find is less than enthusiastic about the comparison, so great is her regard for Graf. Like Capriati, Huber was sitting pretty with a 1-6 in the bag before the wheels came off, and Bollegraf took

the next set on a tie-break. But then she powered her way past Bollegraf 6-3, 6-7, 6-0. If she can beat Zina Garrison in the next round, she could well find herself facing Graf in the quarter-finals, the prototype meets the production model.

Elsewhere, it was business as usual. Gabriela Sabatini was enjoying herself on centre court and soaking up the atmosphere as she zipped past Andrea Panatta 6-1, 6-3. Martina Navratilova, regarded to court two, easily beat

Laura Garrone 6-2, 6-2. "Jeez, I was jealous," Navratilova said. "I told Gabby, 'You are one lucky woman to get a play out there.'"

Sunday is a day for taking things easy. Aronias Vicario hardly broke into a run in defeating Lori McNeil 6-2, 6-4, while Garrison, last year's finalist, beat Maria Strandlund 6-3, 6-3. Graf took little time to defeat Yayuk Basuki, of Indonesia, one of the few amateurs left in the game, 6-2, 6-3.

Touts count the cost

TICKET speculators offering money-back guarantees if invalid tickets are spotted at Wimbledon have been forced to return more than £1,000 to some customers, the All England Club said yesterday. A statement from the club said: "Touts have been forced

to return large sums of money, often with great reluctance. The price of black-market tickets appears to have been affected also." The club warned that spot checks will be stepped up from today and advised spectators to bring identification with them.

Britain's hopes dashed in farcical finale

From DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, FRANKFURT

FOR half an hour yesterday, Britain's men thought they had retained the European Cup only to have their celebrations ended by the Soviet Union's controversial reinstatement in the 4 x 400 metres relay after they had been disqualified.

It was an extraordinary, almost farcical, conclusion to a competition in which Britain showed the greater flair but, ironically, lost the cup they had won in Gateshead two years ago because of their own disqualification from a relay on Saturday.

Britain had won nine and the Soviet Union only two of the twenty events. On hearing of their opponents' disqualification from the last race of the two-day meeting, members of the team carried Linford Christie towards the steeplechase waterjump for a captain's ducking. Obviously, the water had been drained. Had it been full, Christie would have got wet for nothing.

Moments later, news came through that an international jury of appeal had overruled the verdict of the German referee.

However, television pictures showed that the Soviet's lead-line runner, Dimitri Golovastov, had taken perhaps as many as 41 strides outside his lane. But, once the international jury's decision

had been taken, Britain had no right of appeal.

"The Russian's foot was over the line and that should mean disqualification," Frank Dick, Britain's director of coaching, said. "The judges saw it. It is inescapable."

And so the full force of Britain's relay error will stay to haunt Christie. He was blamed by Dick, who coaches the relay squad, for "moving before Marcus hit the mark" after receiving the baton from Marcus Adam outside the final changeover zone.

The injury, which had ruled out Steve Backley from the javelin and the great handicap which Britain carries in the shot, hammer, pole vault and discus were the other main contributory factors towards the outcome.

All the controversy overshadowed a momentous achievement by Tom McKean, who set a European Cup record of four successive wins at one event. Colin Jackson, in the 110 metres hurdles, provided another second-day victory which kept Britain level with the Soviet Union after thirteen events. But, when John Regis, in the 200 metres, and Tom Hanlon, in the steeplechase, dropped points, Britain's cause looked hopeless.

McKean's victory in the 800 metres was achieved just as we had expected. His coach,



Safe clearance: Jackson negotiates a barrier to win the 110 metres hurdles in Frankfurt

Tommy Boyle, had seen his charge, Yvonne Murray, swallowed up by the field after a front-running exercise in the 3,000 metres on Saturday, but still he gave McKean the same orders, knowing he had triumphed with such tactics in the European indoor and outdoor championships last year. Once again, McKean executed them brilliantly.

When the German, Joachim Delmud, tried to pass him

with 500 metres to go, McKean - rough, tough competitor that he is - fought his ground. He kept his place and led through the bell in 51 seconds, precisely what he had wanted. As a group gathered on his shoulders on the home straight, McKean's acceleration took him away to win in 1min 45.60sec.

"It is nice to make a bit of history," McKean said. "Yvonne made a big mistake,

but I have made mistakes in the past. We know as a team event this is important, but most of our athletes are only at 75 to 80 per cent at the moment because we are looking towards the world championships."

Jackson gave a percentage performance. After a knee operation last winter, he has been slow into his stride this season but produced his best time of the summer, 13.31sec,

when it mattered. His hurdle clearances were safe rather than spectacular risks of low clearances for a fast time.

Regis, too, was expected to win and got a good start. Jean-Charles Troubat, of France, soon ran him down, winning in 20.60sec, normally a routine time for Regis, who clocked 20.73.

Despite their relay disqualification, Britain had led by two points at the end of the first day. There were many heroes, Eamonn Martin for his 10,000 metres victory in a world championship qualifying time and Peter Elliott for getting himself out of a tactical mess to succeed in the 1,500 metres, but the biggest surprise of all was Dalton Grant, who won the high jump without having shown form for two years.

Britain's women finished third behind the Soviet Union and Germany and, following the unexpected victory by Tessa Sanderson in the javelin on Saturday, Jill Hunter gave an outstanding performance in the 10,000 metres.

Although she was beaten by the finishing speed of the German, Kathrin Ulrich, her front-running for 24 laps helped them to move up to fourth and fifth respectively in the all-time rankings. Ulrich ran 31min 03.62sec and Hunter, an English record of 31:07.88.

Richardson wins, page 32

RESULTS FROM FRANKFURT

MEN: 100m: 1. L. Christie (GB), 10.18sec; 2. D. Sanguma (FR), 10.24; 3. S. Brington (GB), 10.42; 200m: 1. J.C. Troubat (FR), 20.73; 2. J. Regis (GB), 20.73; 3. S. Hanlon (GB), 20.78; 400m: 1. R. Backley (GB), 44.81; 2. G. McKean (FR), 45.18; 3. T. Molnar (HUN), 45.78; 800m: 1. T. McKean (GB), 1min 45.60sec; 2. A. Adam (GB), 1:46.85; 3. F. Christie (FR), 1:48.83; 1,500m: 1. P. Elliott (GB), 3:43.32; 2. J.P. Harold (GB), 3:43.47; 3. G. Di Napoli (GB), 3:44.75; 5,000m: 1. J. Denton (GB), 13:21.68; 2. G. Staines (GB), 13:25.08; 3. P. Theobald (FR), 13:45.61.

8,300m: 3. B. Vago (HUN), 8:30.60; 6. T. Hanlon (GB), 8:32.50; 110m hurdles: 1. C. Jackson (GB), 13.31sec; 2. F. Schwarthoff (GER), 13.43; 3. P. Tourret (FR), 13.63; 400m hurdles: 1. K. Adams (GB), 49.28; 2. S. Christie (FR), 49.43; 3. F. Mon (GB), 49.78; 4 x 100m relay: 1. France, 38.67; 2. Soviet Union, 38.87; 3. Italy, 38.88; Great Britain (D. Brailmont, H. Adams, Christie), disqualified; 4 x 400m relay: 1. Great Britain (P. Sanders, Adams, S. White, Backley), 3min 00.58sec; 2. Soviet Union, 3:01.80; 3. Italy, 3:02.32.

High jump: 1. D. Grant (GB), 2.30m; 2. J. Padden (USSR), 2.28; 3. J. Vincent (FR), 2.22; Pole vault: 1. G. Yegorov (USSR), 5.60; 2. G. Ispirov (GB), 5.50; 3. I. Bayeva (HUN), 5.35; 7. A. Ashurst (GB), 5.20; Long jump: 1. D. Haaf

(GER), 8.30; 2. R. Emmeran (USSR), 8.01; 3. G. Evgenyev (GB), 7.76; 5. M. Forsythe (GB), 7.54; Triple jump: 1. R. Jones (GB), 17.68; 2. J. Cado (GB), 16.94; 3. G. Sante-Rose (FR), 16.93; 4. J. Harbert (GB), 16.69; Shot: 1. J. Timmermann (GER), 20.25; 2. S. Smirnov (USSR), 19.91; 3. A. Andri (GB), 18.16; 6. P. Edwards (GB), 18.08; Discus: 1. A. Horvath (HUN), 62.24; 2. J. Schult (GER), 63.24; 3. G. Valenti (GB), 62.14; 7. K. Brown (GB), 55.26; Hammer: 1. J. Astaschewich (USSR), 61.60; 2. T. Gecsek (HUN), 76.90; 3. E. Szustli (GB), 76.16; 7. P. Head (GB), 71.70.

Javelin: 1. J. Zelazny (GB), 82.84; 2. V. Salzev (USSR), 82.88; 3. P. Blunk (GER), 82.42; 8. M. Hill (GB), 75.78; Final scores: 1. Soviet Union, 114; 2. Great Britain, 110pts; 3. Germany, 108; 4. Italy, 106; 5. France, 98pts; 6. Czechoslovakia, 89pts; 7. Hungary, 82; 8. Bulgaria, 52pts.

WOMEN: 100m: 1. I. Sergayeva (USSR), 11.29sec; 2. K. Krabbe (GER), 11.45; 3. A. Kuneva (GB), 11.74; 4. S. Douglas (GB), 11.78; 200m: 1. I. Sergayeva, 22.48; 2. A. Thomas (GER), 23.08; 3. M. Nestor (FR), 23.22; 4. S. Jacobs (GB), 23.78; 400m: 1. M. Parec (FR), 49.32; 2. G. Braver (GER), 49.87; 3. O. Nemesova (USSR), 51.17; 4. L. Neough (GB), 51.54; 800m: 1. E. Kovacs (ROM), 1:59.01; 2. C. Wagner (GB), 1:59.61; 3. S. Masternikova (USSR), 1:59.62; 4. A. Williams (GB), 1:59.85; 1,500m: 1. D. Melville (ROM), 4:00.83; 2. N. Arsenova (USSR), 4:01.01; 3. E. Kessling (GER), 4:05.13; 4. C. Cahill (GB), 4:05.84; 5,000m: 1. M. Koczog (ROM), 8:44.47; 2. U. Papp

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